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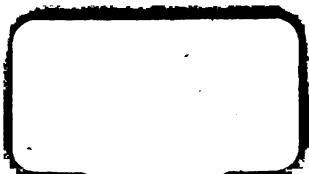


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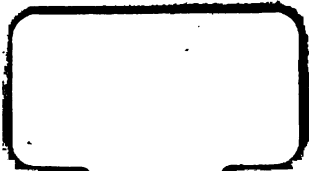


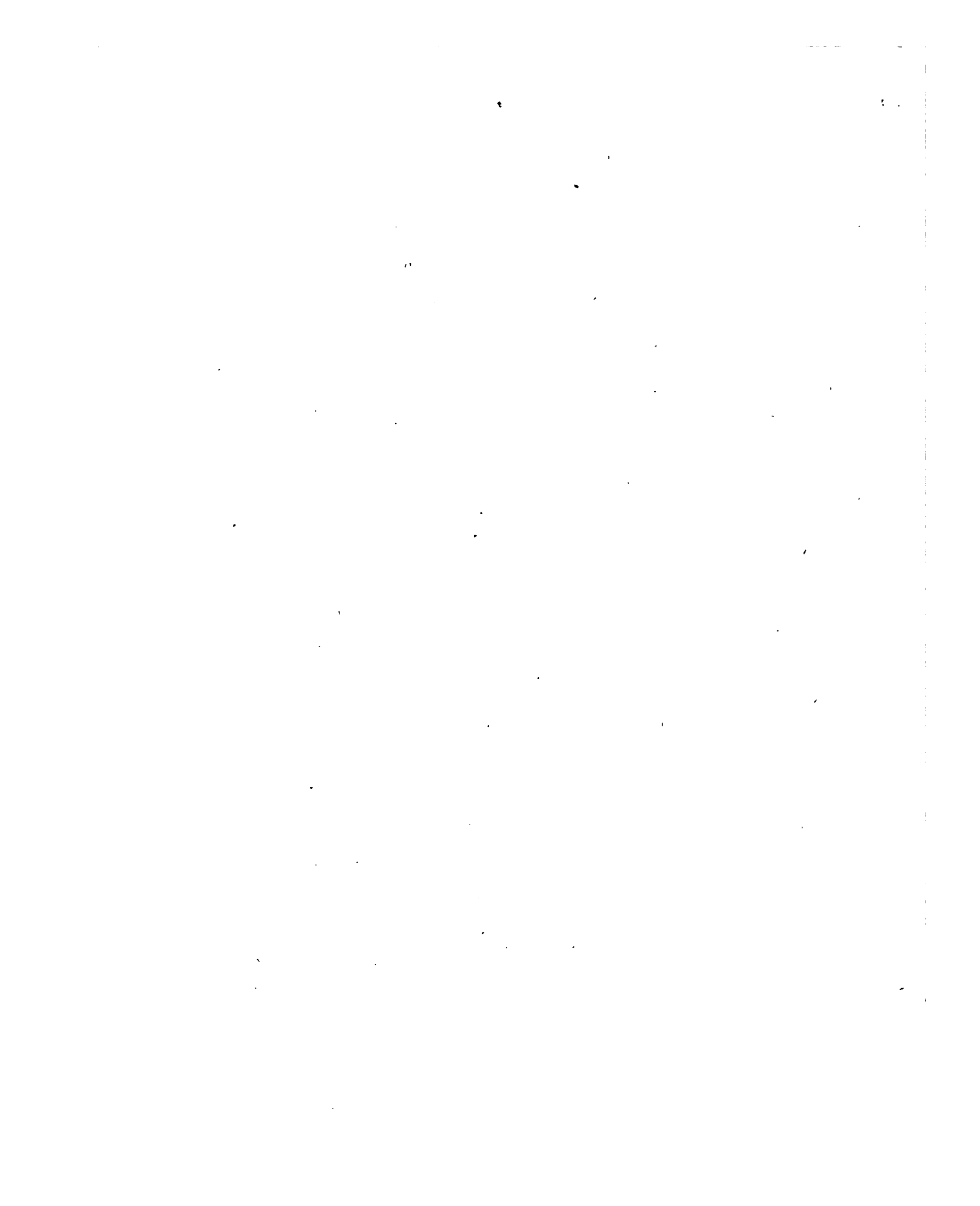
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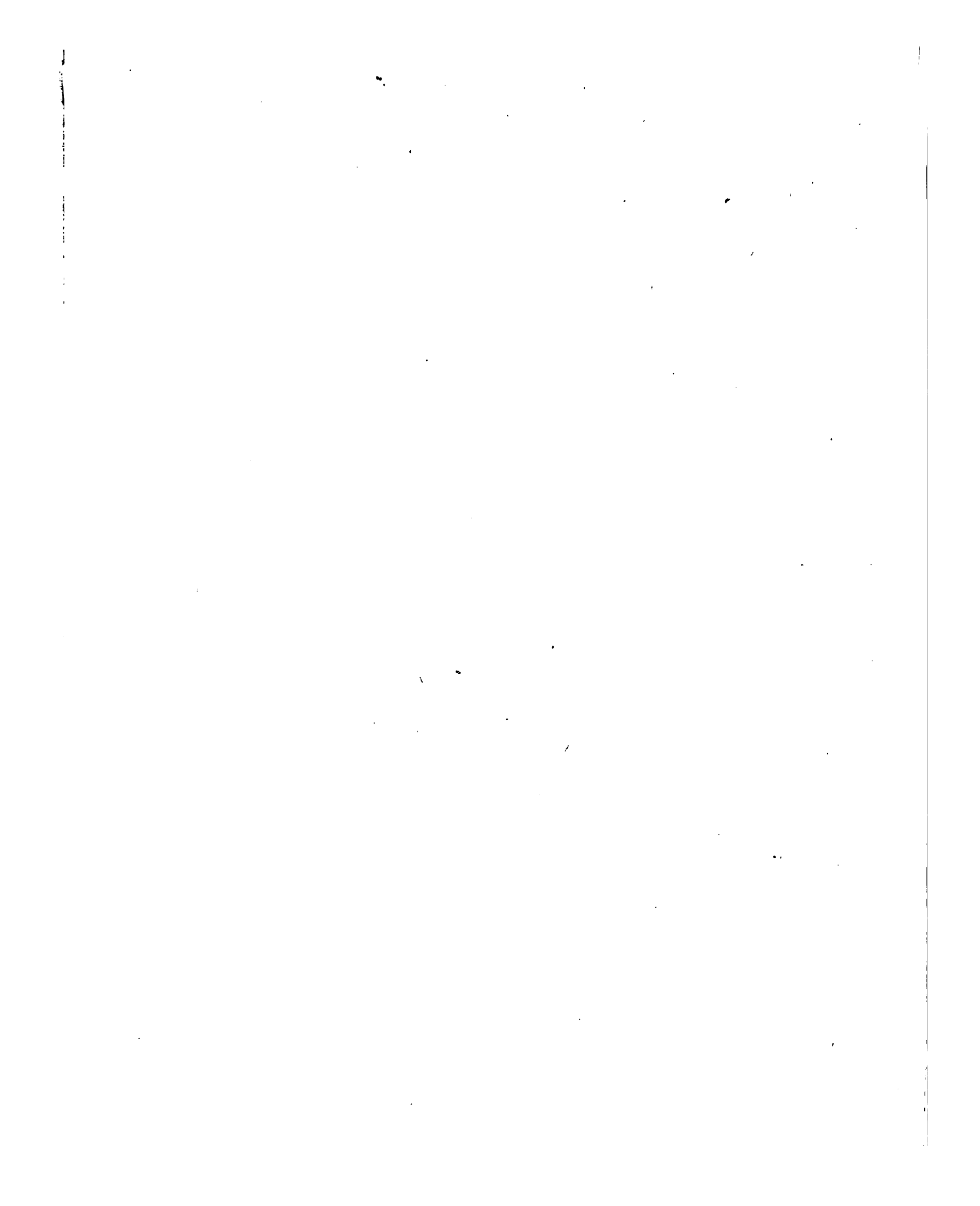
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DATA ON GERMAN PEACE TREATY

DATA

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COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS UNITED STATES SENATE

SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION

RELATING TO

THE TREATY OF PEACE WITH GERMANY

PREPARED BY

MAJOR J. RUBEN CLARK, JR.

Formerly Solicitor of the Department of State

Printed for the use of the Committee on Foreign Relations



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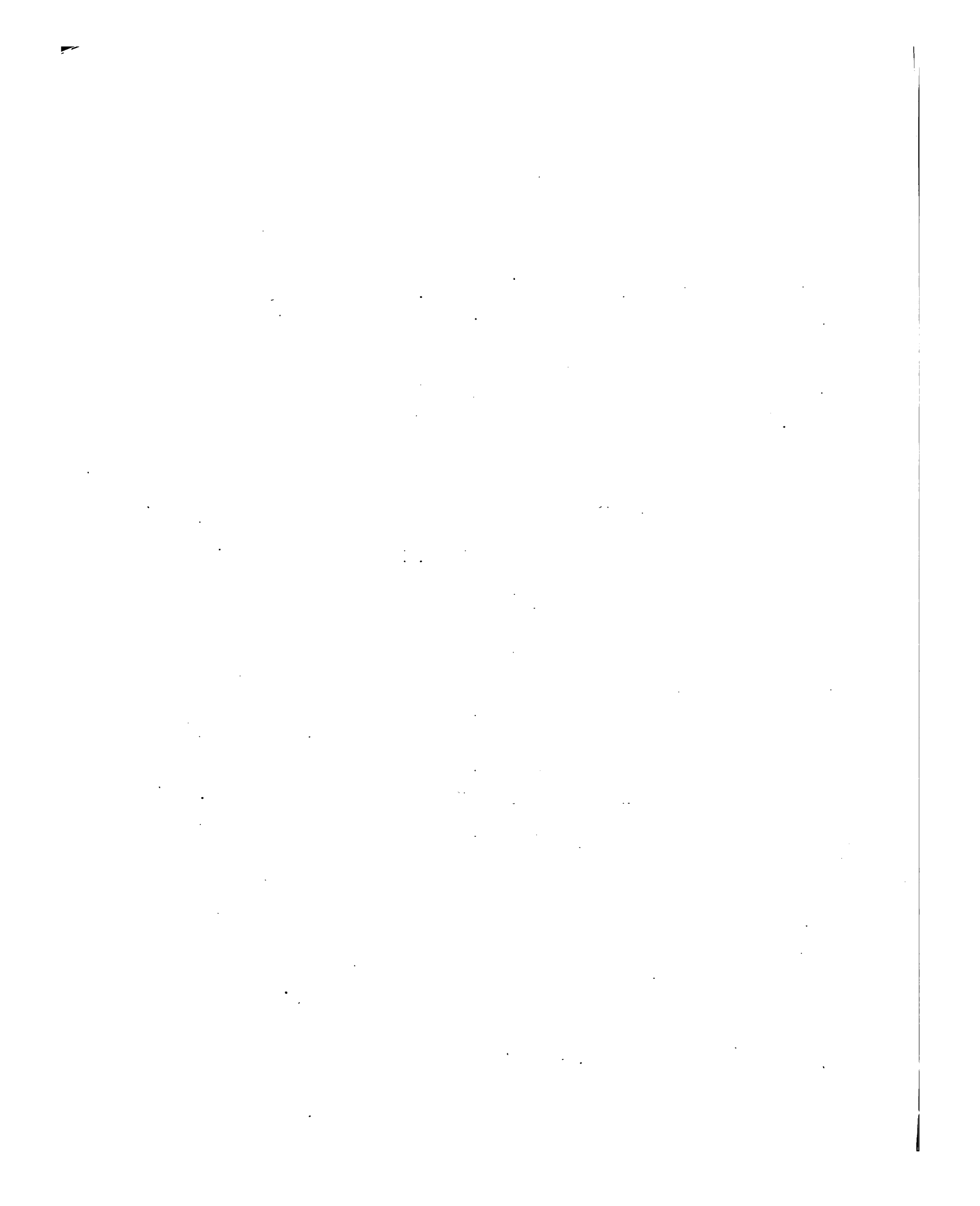
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DATA ON GERMAN PEACE TREATY.

TABLE OF CESSIONS, RENOUNCEMENTS, GRANTS, DELIVERIES, RELEASES, WAIVERS, RECOGNITIONS, OBLIGATIONS, AND UNDERTAKINGS BY GERMANY, AND OF COMPENSATION FOR AND CREDITS AGAINST THE SAME, UNDER THE TREATY ON VERSAILLES.

NOTES.

NOTE 1. The "Principal Allied and Associated Powers" are the United States, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Japan. The "Allied and Associated Powers" are the foregoing powers and all others signatory of the Treaty, except Germany. The "High Contracting Parties" are all signatories of the Treaty. It is not clear who are designated as "Allies."

NOTE 2. The page references first given are to the two-language text (Senate Doc. 51, 66th Cong., 1st sess.). The *italic* page references are to the English text (Senate Doc. 49, 66th Cong., 1st sess.).

NOTE 3. The table below is designed to show side by side the property or rights given up by Germany, whether it be territory ceded or renounced, obligations assumed or acknowledged, rights renounced or abrogated, rights recognized, or property rights surrendered (placed in the left-hand column); and the credit, if any allowed, for such property on the general reparation account (placed in the right-hand column). As to items as to which it is expressly provided that credit shall be given, it is so stated in the right-hand column opposite the item. If it is expressly provided in the Treaty that no credit shall be given, this also is stated in that column. When the matter is doubtful, a question mark is placed in that column, after the entry. If no entry at all is made in the credit column, it means nothing has been found in the Treaty to indicate that any credit at all shall be given.

NOTE 4. Speaking broadly and generally the theory of the Treaty, in the matter of the making up by Germany of damages and losses, appears to be this: Restitution shall be made of all Allied and Associated property taken by or coming into the possession of Germany since the war began, if the property is now in existence. In addition to this, reparation shall be made for property lost or destroyed and for civilian personal injuries caused by the war. The Reparation Commission is to make the adjustment for this, seemingly by making one bill against Germany covering everything and by then giving on this account credit for the assets turned over by Germany for which credit is to be allowed. No credit is allowed for the proportion of public debt assumed by cessionaries of territory.

NOTE 5. The Treaty also provides for the liquidation of all German property in Allied and Associated countries, and of the property of all nationals of such Powers in Germany, including the private securities held in Germany of companies of Allied and Associated Powers. All cash assets of such liquidation held by an Allied or Associated Power go to the payment of claims (in respect of property, rights, and interests) against Germany by the Power's nationals, the balance, if retained by the Power, is to be paid to the Reparation Commission and credited on the reparation account.

I. ELEMENTS AND PRINCIPLES OF GERMAN RESPONSIBILITIES AND LIABILITIES.

Property and rights given up and duties and obligations undertaken by Germany.	Credit allowed for same.
<p>DAMAGES.</p> <p>Germany accepts the responsibilities of <i>Germany and her allies</i> for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her Allies. (Art. 231, p. 249; p. 91.)</p> <p>Germany undertakes that she will make compensation for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allied and Associated Powers and to their property during the period of the belligerency of each as an Allied or Associated Power against Germany by such aggression by land, by sea, and from the air. (Art. 232, p. 249; p. 91.) The amount of such damage for which compensation shall be made is to be determined by the Reparation Commission and notified to Germany. (Art. 233, p. 251; p. 92.)</p> <p>Compensation may be claimed from Germany for damages under following heads (Art. 244, Annex I, p. 259; p. 95):</p> <p>(1) Damage to injured persons and to surviving dependents by personal injury to or death of civilians <i>caused by acts of war</i>, including bombardments or other attacks on land, on sea, or from the air, and all the direct consequences thereof, and of all operations of war <i>by the two groups of belligerents wherever arising</i>.</p>	<p>"The following shall be reckoned as credits to Germany in respect of her reparation obligations:</p> <p>"(a) Any final balance in favor of Germany under Section V (Alsace-Lorraine) of Part III (Political Clauses for Europe) and Sections III and IV of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present treaty:</p> <p>"(b) Amounts due to Germany in respect of transfers under Section IV (Saar Basin) of Part III (political clauses for Europe), Part IX (financial clauses) and Part XII (ports, waterways, and railways);</p> <p>"(c) Amounts which in the judgment of the Reparation Commission should be credited to Germany on account of any other transfers under the present Treaty of prop-</p>

I. ELEMENTS AND PRINCIPLES OF GERMAN RESPONSIBILITIES AND LIABILITIES—Continued.

Property and rights given up and duties and obligations undertaken by Germany.	Credit allowed for same.
DAMAGES—continued.	
<p>(2) Damage by <i>Germany or her Allies</i> caused to civilian victims by acts of cruelty, violence, or maltreatment. (including injuries to life or health as a consequence of imprisonment, deportation, internment, or evacuation, of exposure at sea or of being forced to labor), wherever arising, and to the surviving dependents of such victims.</p> <p>(3) Damage caused by <i>Germany or her Allies</i>, in their own territory or in occupied or invaded territory to civilian victims of all acts injurious to health or capacity to work or to honor, as well as to surviving dependents of such victims.</p> <p>(4) Damage caused by any kind of maltreatment of prisoners of war.</p> <p>(5) As damages caused to the peoples of the Allied and Associated Powers, all pensions and compensations in the nature of pensions to naval and military victims of war (including members of the air force), whether mutilated, wounded, sick, or invalided, and to the dependents of such victims, the amount due to the Allied and Associated Governments being calculated for each of them as being the capitalized cost of such pensions and compensation at the date of the coming into force of the present treaty on the basis of the scales in force in France at such date.</p> <p>(6) The cost of assistance by the Governments of the Allied and Associated Powers to prisoners of war and to their families and dependents.</p> <p>(7) Allowances by the Governments of the Allied and Associated Powers to the families and dependents of mobilized persons or persons serving with the forces, the amount due to them for each calendar year in which hostilities occurred being calculated for each Government on the basis of the average scale for such payments in force in France during that year.</p> <p>(8) Damage caused to civilians by being forced by Germany or her allies to labor without just remuneration.</p> <p>(9) Damage in respect of all property wherever situated belonging to any of the Allied or Associated States or their nationals, with the exception of naval and military works or materials, which have been carried off, seized, injured, or destroyed <i>by the acts of Germany or her allies on land, on sea, or from the air, or damage directly in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war.</i></p> <p>(10) Damage in the form of levies, fines, and other similar exactions imposed by <i>Germany or her Allies</i> upon the civilian population.</p>	<p>erty, rights, concessions, or other interests.</p> <p>"In no case, however, shall credit be given for property restored in accordance with Article 238 of the present part." (Art. 243, p. 257; p. 94.)</p> <p>Article 238 relates to the restitution of cash or the identical property taken from the Allied or Associated Powers.</p> <p>And see Article 250, p. 307, p. 112.</p> <p>Germany shall be given credit on the Reparation Account for the value as assessed by the Reparation Commission of material handed over under Article VII of the Armistice of November 11, 1918, and Article III of the Armistice Agreement of January 16, 1919, and for any other material handed over in accordance with the Armistice of November 11, 1918, and all subsequent Armistice Agreements, for which, as having nonmilitary value credit should, in the judgment of the Reparation Commission, be allowed to the German Government. (Article 250, p. 307; p. 112.)</p>
<p>"The measures which the Allied and Associated Powers shall have the right to take, in case of voluntary default by Germany, and which Germany agrees not to regard as acts of war, may include economic and financial prohibitions and reprisals and in general such other measures as the respective Governments may determine to be necessary in the circumstances." (Art. 244, Annex II, par. 18, p. 275; p. 101.)</p>	
<p>Damage for repairing, reconstructing, and rebuilding property in the invaded and devastated districts, including reinstallation of furniture, machinery, and other equipment, will be calculated according to the cost at the dates when the work is done. (Art. 244, Annex II, par. 12 (e), p. 269; p. 99.)</p>	
<p>Interest shall be debited to Germany as from May 1, 1921, in respect of her debt as determined by the Commission, after allowing for sums already covered by cash payments or their equivalent, or by bonds issued to the Commission, or under Article 243. The rate of interest shall be 5 per cent unless the Commission shall determine at some future time that circumstances justify a variation of this rate.</p>	
<p>The Commission, in fixing on May 1, 1921, the total amount of the debt of Germany, may take account of interest due on sums arising out of the reparation of material damage as from November 11, 1918, up to May 1, 1921. (Art. 244, Annex II, par. 16, p. 273; p. 100.)</p>	

I. ELEMENTS AND PRINCIPLES OF GERMAN RESPONSIBILITIES AND LIABILITIES—Continued.

Property and rights given up and duties and obligations undertaken by Germany.	Credit allowed for same.
<p style="text-align: center;">RESTITUTION.</p> <p>Restitution in cash of cash taken away, seized, or sequestered; and restitution of animals, objects of every nature and securities taken away, seized, or sequestered, in the cases in which it proves possible to identify them in territory belonging to Germany or her allies. (Art. 238, p. 255; p. 93.)</p> <p>Germany undertakes to devote her economic resources directly to the physical restoration of the invaded areas of the Allied and Associated Powers to the extent that these Powers may determine (art. 244, Annex IV, par. 1, p. 283; p. 104) and to make direct application of Germany's economic resources to reparation as specified in Annexes III, IV, V, and VI (Part VIII, sec. 1) relating, respectively, to merchant shipping, to physical restoration, to coal and derivatives of coal, and to dyestuffs and other chemical products. (Art. 236, p. 253; p. 93.)</p> <p>Whatever part of the full amount of the proved claims is not paid in gold, or in ships, securities and commodities or otherwise, Germany shall be required, under such conditions as the Commission may determine, to cover by way of guarantee by an equivalent issue of bonds, obligations or otherwise, in order to constitute an acknowledgment of the said part of the debt. (Art. 244, Annex II, par. 12 (a), p. 267; p. 98.)</p>	<p>No credit on compensation account. (Art. 243, p. 257; p. 94; Art. 250, p. 307; p. 112.)</p> <p>“The value of the property transferred and any services rendered by her under these Annexes (Part VIII) assessed in the manner therein prescribed, shall be credited to her (Germany) towards liquidation of her obligations under the above articles.” (Art. 236, p. 253; p. 93.)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">APPLICATION OF GERMAN ASSETS.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PRIORITIES.</p> <p>“Subject to such exceptions as the Reparation Commission may approve, the first charge upon all the assets and revenues of the German Empire and its constituent states shall be the cost of reparation and all other costs arising under the present Treaty, or any treaties or agreements supplementary thereto or under arrangements concluded between Germany and the Allied and Associated Powers during the Armistice or its extensions.</p> <p>“Up to May 1, 1921, the German Government shall not export or dispose of, and shall forbid the export or disposal of, gold without the previous approval of the Allied and Associated Powers acting through the Reparation Commission.” (Art. 248, p. 305; p. 111.)</p> <p>“The priority of charges established by Article 248 shall, subject to the qualifications made below, be as follows:</p> <p>“(a) The cost of the armies of occupation as defined under Article 249 during the Armistice and its extensions.</p> <p>“(b) The cost of any armies of occupation as defined under Article 249 after the coming into force of the present treaty.</p> <p>“(c) The cost of reparation arising out of the present treaty or any treaties or conventions supplementary thereto.</p> <p>“(d) The cost of all other obligations incumbent on Germany under the Armistice Conventions or under this Treaty or any treaties or conventions supplementary thereto.</p> <p>“The payment for such supplies of food and raw material for Germany and such other payments as may be judged by the Allied and Associated Powers to be essential to enable Germany to meet her obligations in respect of reparation will have priority to the extent and upon the conditions which have been or may be determined by the Governments of the said Powers.” (Art. 251, pp. 307-309; p. 112.)</p> <p>The foregoing provisions do not affect the rights of the Allied and Associated Powers to dispose of enemy assets and property within their respective jurisdictions. (Art. 252, p. 309; p. 113.)</p> <p>“Nothing in the foregoing provisions shall prejudice in any manner charges or mortgages lawfully effected in favor of the Allied or Associated Powers or their nationals respectively, before the date at which a state of war existed between Germany and the Allied or Associated Power concerned, by the German Empire or its constituent states, or by</p>	

1. ELEMENTS AND PRINCIPLES OF GERMAN RESPONSIBILITIES AND LIABILITIES—Continued.

Property and rights given up and duties and obligations undertaken by Germany.	Credit allowed for same.
APPLICATION OF GERMAN ASSETS—continued. PRIORITIES—continued.	
German nationals, on assets in their ownership at that date." (Art. 253, p. 309; p. 113.)	
<p>The successive installments paid over by Germany in satisfaction of the claims will be divided by the Allied and Associated Governments in proportions which have been determined upon by them in advance on a basis of general equity and of the rights of each. (Art. 237, p. 253; p. 93.)</p>	
PROPERTY, RIGHTS, AND INTEREST.	
<p>The Allied and Associated Powers reserve the right (subject to contrary stipulations in the Treaty) to retain and liquidate all property, rights, and interests belonging at the date of the coming into force of the present treaty to German nationals, or companies controlled by them, within their territories, colonies, possessions, and protectorates, including territories ceded to them by the present treaty. (Art. 297, p. 367; p. 134; and see also Art. 252, p. 309; p. 113.) This applies to industrial, literary, and artistic property dealt with under war legislation by the Allied and Associated Powers (Art. 298, Annex, par. 15, p. 385; p. 141), but rights of industrial, literary, and artistic property not so treated shall be restored, and rights which would have been established except for the war shall be recognized and established (Art. 306, pp. 415, 417; p. 152). The German owner shall not be able to dispose of such property, rights, or interests nor to subject them to any charge without the consent of that state. (Art. 297 (b), p. 367; p. 134.) Until the completion of the liquidation so provided for, the property, rights, and interests of German nationals will continue to be subject to exceptional war measures that have been or will be taken with regard to them. (Art. 298, Annex, par. 9, p. 381; p. 139.)</p>	<p>Price or amount of compensation fixed in accordance with the methods of sale or valuation adopted by the laws of the country in which the property has been retained or liquidated. (Art. 297 (c), p. 367; p. 134.)</p>
<p>The nationals of Allied and Associated Powers shall be entitled to compensation in respect of damage and injury inflicted upon their property, rights, or interests, including any company or association in which they are interested in German territory as it existed on August 1, 1914, by the application either of the exceptional war measures or measures of transfer mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Annex hereto. This compensation shall be borne by Germany, and may be charged upon the property of German nationals within the territory of or under the control of the claimant's state, which property may be constituted as a pledge for enemy liabilities under the conditions fixed by paragraph 4 of the Annex thereto. The payment of this compensation may be made by the Allied or Associated state, and the amount will be debited to Germany. (Art. 297 (e), p. 369; p. 134.)</p>	<p>No credit on compensation account for the product of the liquidation of the property covered by these sections, except in so far as concerns any final balance in favor of Germany under Article 243. (Art. 242, p. 257; p. 94.)</p>
<p>All property rights and interests of German nationals within the territory of any Allied or Associated Powers and the net proceeds of their sale, liquidation, or other dealing therewith, may be charged by that Allied or Associated Power <i>in the first place</i> with payment of amounts due in respect of claims by the nationals of that Allied or Associated Power with regard to their property, rights, and interests, including companies and associations in which they are interested in German territory, or debts owing to them by German nationals, and with payment of claims growing out of acts committed by the German Government or by any German authorities since July 31, 1914, and before that Allied or Associated Power entered into the war. The amount of such claims may be assessed by an arbitrator appointed by Mr. Gustave Ador, or he being unwilling, by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal. They may be charged <i>in the second place</i> with payment of the amounts due in respect of claims by the nationals of such Allied or Associated Power with regard to their property, rights, and interests, within the territory of other enemy powers in so far as those claims are otherwise unsatisfied. (Art. 298, Annex, par. 4, p. 379; p. 138).</p>	<p>Compensation shall be determined by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for in Section VI or by an arbitrator appointed by that Tribunal. (Art. 297 (e), p. 369; p. 134; and see Art. 298, Annex, p. 4, p. 379; p. 138, opposite column below.)</p>

ELEMENTS AND PRINCIPLES OF GERMAN RESPONSIBILITIES AND LIABILITIES—Continued.

Property and rights given up and duties and obligations undertaken by Germany.

Credit allowed for same.

PROPERTY, RIGHTS, AND INTEREST—continued.

Each of the Allied and Associated Powers reserves the right to impose limitations on industrial, literary, or artistic property, acquired before or during the war, or hereafter, of a character deemed necessary by the Power for national defense or the public interest, or except as to rights hereafter acquired, as a coercive or preventative measure against Germany, or for securing performance of the obligations of the present Treaty. But these provisions shall not apply to properties dealt with under war measures. (Art. 306, p. 419; *p. 152.*) Rights lapsed on account of nonperformance of any formality because of the war shall be revived. (Art. 307, p. 421; *p. 153.*) Such revival to be subject to regulations of war time.

Rights of priority as to such property shall be extended. (Art. 308, p. 421; *p. 153.*)

Any claim for compensation in respect of damage or injury to property, rights, or interests by the application of measures of transfer shall be satisfied by the restitution of the said property, if it still exists in specie (Art. 297 (f), p. 369; *p. 135.*); but such right of restitution is reserved to owners who are nationals of Allied or Associated Powers within whose territory legislative measures prescribing the general liquidation of enemy property, rights, or interests were not applied before the signature of the Armistice. (*id.* (g) p. 371; *p. 135.*)

Up to the time when restitution is carried out under Article 297, Germany is responsible for the conservation of property, rights, and interests of the nationals of allied and associated powers, including companies and associations in which they are interested that have been subjected by her to exceptional war measures. (Art. 298, Annex, par. 6, p. 381; *p. 139.*)

All investments, wheresoever effected, with the cash assets of nationals of the High Contracting Parties, including companies and associations in which such nationals were interested, by persons responsible for the administration of enemy properties or having control over such administration, or by order of such persons or of any authority whatsoever shall be annulled. These cash assets shall be accounted for irrespective of any investment. (Art. 298, Annex, par. 12, p. 383; *p. 140.*; Art. 306, p. 417; *p. 151.*)

Germany undertakes to transfer to any Power to which German territory in Europe is ceded and to any Power administering former German territory as a mandatory, under Article 22 of Part I (League of Nations) such portion of the reserves accumulated by the Government of the German Empire or of German states, or by public or private organizations under their control, as is attributable to the carrying on of social or state insurance in such territory, the funds transferred to be applied to the performance of obligations arising from such insurance. (Art. 312, p. 427; *p. 155.*)

Without prejudice to other announcements in the Treaty the Reparation Commission may within one year from the coming into force of the Treaty demand that the German Government shall become possessed of rights and interests of German nationals in any public utility, undertaking or in any concession, operating in Russia, China, Turkey, Austria, Hungary, and Bulgaria or in the possessions or dependencies of these states or in any territory formerly belonging to Germany or her allies, to be ceded by Germany or her allies to any power or to be administered by a mandatory under the present Treaty, and may require that the German Government transfer, within six months of the date of demand, all such rights and interests and any similar rights and interests the German Government may itself possess to the Reparation Commission. (Art. 260, p. 317; *p. 116.*) The provisions of this article apply in the case of all agreements concluded with German nationals for the construction or exploitation of German works in the German overseas possessions, as well as any sub-concessions or contracts resulting therefrom which may have been made to or with such nationals. (Art. 123, p. 171; *p. 63.*)

Credit given on reparation account for the value assessed by the Reparation Commission of the transferred rights. (Art. 260, p. 317; *p. 116.*)

I. ELEMENTS AND PRINCIPLES OF GERMAN RESPONSIBILITIES AND LIABILITIES—Continued.

Property and rights given up and duties and obligations undertaken by Germany.	Credit allowed for same.
<p style="text-align: center;">WAIVER OF CLAIMS BY GERMANY.</p> <p><i>To China and any Allied or Associated Government:</i></p> <p>All claims arising out of the internment of German nationals in China and their repatriation, and all claims arising out of the capture and condemnation of German ships in China or the liquidation, sequestration, or control of German property rights and interests in that country since August 14, 1917. (Art. 133, p. 177; p. 65.) Rights of individuals are protected under Part X of the Treaty (id.).</p> <p><i>To Siam:</i></p> <p>Germany waives all claims against the Siamese Government on behalf of herself and her nationals arising out of the seizures and condemnation of German ships, the liquidation of German property, or the internment of German nationals in Siam. (Art. 137, p. 179; p. 66.) Rights of individuals are protected under Part X of the Treaty (id.).</p> <p><i>To Allied and Associated Governments:</i></p> <p>Germany waives all claims of any description against the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals in respect of the detention, employment, loss, or damage of any German ships or boats, exception being made of payments due in respect of the employment of ships in conformity with the Armistice Agreement of January 13, 1919, and subsequent agreements.</p> <p>Germany waives all claims to vessels or cargoes sunk by or in consequence of naval action and subsequently salvaged, in which any of the Allied or Associated Governments or their nationals may have any interest either as owner, charterer, insurer, or otherwise, notwithstanding any decree of condemnation which may have been made by a prize court of Germany or her allies. (Art. 244, Annex III, pars. 8-9, pp. 281-283; pp. 103-104.)</p> <p>No claims or indemnities which may result from the annulment of concessions, privileges, and favors of any kind granted since August 1, 1914, to Germany or to a German national by Russia or a state or government of which the territory formerly constituted a part of Russia, shall be charged against the Allied or Associated Powers or the powers or states, governments, or public authorities which are released from their engagements by the present article. (Art. 293, p. 345; p. 126.)</p> <p>Without prejudice to the provisions of the present treaty Germany undertakes not to put forward directly or indirectly against any allied or associated power signatory of the present Treaty, including those which, without having declared war, have broken off diplomatic relations with the German Empire, any pecuniary claims based on events which occurred at any time before the coming into force of the present Treaty. The present stipulation will bar completely and finally all claims of this nature, which will be thenceforward extinguished whoever may be the parties in interest. (Art. 439, p. 535; p. 193.)</p> <p>No claim shall be made or action brought by Germany or German nationals in respect of any industrial, literary, or artistic property used during the war by any Allied or Associated Power or the nationals thereof, nor in respect of any sale, offering for sale, or use of any products, articles, or apparatus whatsoever to which such rights applied. (Art. 306, p. 417; p. 152.)</p>	

II. ABSOLUTE CESSIONS OR RENOUNCEMENTS OF TERRITORY BY GERMANY.

Property and rights given up and duties and obligations undertaken by Germany.	Credit allowed for same.
<p style="text-align: center;">TERRITORY CEDED.</p> <p><i>To Belgium:</i> Morsenet neutre. (Art. 32, p. 55; p. 21.) Prussian Morsenet. (Art. 33, p. 55; p. 21.)</p> <p><i>To France:</i> Alsace-Lorraine. (Art. 51, p. 93; p. 35.)</p> <p><i>To Czecho-Slovak State:</i> Small area in Southeastern Silesia. (Art. 83, p. 119; p. 44.)</p> <p><i>To Poland:</i> Considerable portions of Eastern Germany, seemingly German Poland (boundaries cannot be followed on maps available). (Art. 87, p. 123; p. 46.)</p> <p><i>To Principal Allied and Associated Powers:</i> Free city of Danzig, with adjacent surrounding territory (Art. 100, p. 149; p. 55), to be placed under the protection of the League of Nations. (Art. 102, p. 151; p. 56.)</p> <p><i>To Principal Allied and Associated Powers:</i> All Germany's rights and titles over her oversea possessions. (Art. 119, p. 169; p. 63.)</p> <p><i>To Principal Allied and Associated Powers:</i> Memel. (Art. 99, p. 147; p. 55.)</p>	<p><i>No compensation beyond the assumption by the cessionary of a portion of the German pre-war debt in an amount equal to that represented by the ratio between the pre-war revenues of the ceded area and the total revenues of the Empire or states, respectively. (Art. 254, p. 309; p. 113.)</i></p> <p>No credit on reparation account, but debt assumed. (Art. 39, p. 59; p. 34; Art. 254, p. 309; p. 113.)</p> <p>No credit on reparation account, and debt not assumed. (Art. 55, p. 95; p. 36; Art. 255, p. 311; p. 113.)</p> <p>No credit on reparation account, but debt assumed. (Art. 254, p. 309; p. 113.)</p> <p>No credit on reparation account, but debt assumed, <i>minus</i> that portion thereof which represents cost of German colonization of Poland. (Art. 92, p. 137; p. 51-52; Art. 255, p. 311; p. 113.)</p> <p>No credit on reparation account, but debt assumed. (Art. 254, p. 309; p. 113.)</p> <p>Debt not assumed. No credit on reparation account. (Art. 257, p. 313; p. 114.)</p> <p>No credit on reparation account, and debt assumed. (Art. 257, p. 313; p. 114.)</p>

III. CONTINGENT CESSIONS OR RENOUNCEMENTS OF TERRITORY BY GERMANY.

<p><i>To Belgium:</i> Kreise of Eupen and Malmedy, final disposition determined by plebiscite. (Art. 34, p. 57; p. 22.)</p> <p><i>To League of Nations, as Trustee, with possibility in France:</i> Saar Basin, final disposition determined by plebiscite (Art. 49, p. 67; p. 25; Art. 50, Annex, Chap. III, par. 34-35, pp. 87-89; p. 33), meanwhile governed by a Commission (Art. 50, Annex, Chap. II, par. 16-33, pp. 77-87; pp. 29-33.)</p> <p><i>To Poland:</i> Upper Silesia, a portion of, if plebiscite so determines. (Art. 88, p. 125; p. 47.)</p>	<p>No credit on reparation account but debt assumed. (Art. 39, p. 59; p. 23; Art. 254, p. 309; p. 113.)</p> <p>No credit on reparation account and debt not assumed (Art. 257, p. 313; p. 114.)</p> <p>No credit on reparation account but debt assumed.</p>
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III. CONTINGENT CESSIONS OR RENOUNCEMENTS OF TERRITORY BY GERMANY—Continued.

Property and rights given up and duties and obligations undertaken by Germany.	Credit allowed for same.
<p><i>To Poland, or somebody else:</i> East Prussia, portion of, if plebiscite so determines. (Art. 94, p. 141; p. 52.)</p>	
<p><i>To Poland or East Prussia:</i> Kreise of Stuhm and Rosenberg, and a portion of the Kreise of Marienburg. (Art. 96, p. 145; p. 53.)</p>	<p>If to Poland, <i>minus</i> that portion thereof which represents cost of German colonization of Poland. (Art. 92, p. 137; p. 51; Art. 255, p. 311; p. 113.)</p>
<p><i>To Czecho-Slovak State:</i> Kreis of Leobschutz, a portion of, if a determination of Polish frontier isolates this from Germany. (Art. 83, p. 121; p. 44.)</p>	<p>No credit on reparation account but debt assumed. (Art. 254, p. 309; p. 113.)</p>
<p><i>To Principal Allied and Associated Powers:</i> Schleswig, to be handed over to Denmark, if plebiscite so determines. (Art. 109, p. 155; p. 58; Art. 110, p. 163; p. 60.) For purposes of plebiscite, the territory is divided into two zones. (Art. 109, p. 155; p. 60.)</p>	<p>No credit on reparation account but debt assumed. (Art. 114, p. 165; p. 61; Art. 254, p. 309; p. 113.)</p>

IV. GERMANY'S RELINQUISHMENT OF EXTRATERRITORIAL AND ANALOGOUS RIGHTS.

<p><i>With Siam:</i> As from July 22, 1917. (Art. 135, p. 177; p. 66.)</p>	
<p><i>With Morocco:</i> As from August 3, 1914, "renounces the régime of the capitulations." (Art. 142, p. 181; p. 67.)</p>	
<p><i>With Egypt:</i> As from August 4, 1914, "renounces the régime of the capitulations." (Art. 147, p. 183; p. 68.)</p>	
<p><i>Samoa:</i> Rights under the tripartite convention of December 2, 1899. (Art. 288, p. 341; p. 125.) No statement as to who receives these rights. [But see general overseas cession, Art. 118, p. 169; p. 63.]</p>	

V. GERMAN RECOGNITION OF SPECIAL TERRITORIAL RIGHTS AND ACCEPTANCE OF CONSEQUENCES.

<p><i>Morocco:</i> Recognition of French Protectorate, and "accepts all the consequences of its establishment." (Art. 142, p. 181; p. 67.)</p>	
<p><i>Egypt:</i> Recognizes protectorate proclaimed over Egypt by Great Britain on December 18, 1914. (Art. 147, p. 183; p. 68.)</p>	

VI. GERMANY RECOGNIZES THE INDEPENDENCE OF CERTAIN STATES AND THE BOUNDARIES OR FRONTIERS THEREOF AS ALREADY OR HEREAFTER DETERMINED.

<p><i>Austria:</i> Germany acknowledges and will respect strictly the independence of Austria, which independence will be inalienable, except with the consent of the Council of the League of Nations, within the frontiers fixed in a treaty between that state and the Allied and Associated Powers. (Art. 80, p. 117; p. 44.)</p>	
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VI. GERMANY RECOGNIZES THE INDEPENDENCE OF CERTAIN STATES AND THE BOUNDARIES OR FRONTIERS THEREOF AS ALREADY OR HEREAFTER DETERMINED—Continued.

Property and rights given up and duties and obligations undertaken by Germany.	Credit allowed for same.
<p><i>Czecho-Slovak State:</i> Germany recognizes the complete independence of the Czecho-Slovak State, which will include the autonomous territory of the Ruthenians to the south of the Carpathians, and recognizes the frontiers of this state as determined by the Allied and Associated Powers and the other interested states. (Art. 81, p. 119; p. 44.)</p> <p><i>Poland:</i> Germany recognizes the complete independence of Poland, the boundaries not laid down in the treaty to be subsequently determined by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers. (Art. 87, p. 125; p. 46.)</p> <p><i>Russia and Russian States:</i> Germany acknowledges and agrees to respect as permanent and inalienable the independence of all the territories which were part of the former Russian Empire on August 1, 1914. Germany undertakes to recognize the frontiers of any state now existing or coming into existence which formed a part of the former empire of Russia as it existed on August 1, 1914, and to recognize the frontiers of such states as determined by them and the Allied and Associated Powers. (Art. 116, p. 167; p. 62.)</p> <p><i>Allied and Associated Powers:</i> Germany undertakes to recognize the full force of the Treaties of Peace and additional conventions which may be concluded by the Allied and Associated Powers with the Powers who fought on the side of Germany, and to recognize whatever disposition may be made concerning the territories of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, of the Kingdom of Bulgaria, and of the Ottoman Empire, and to recognize the new States within their frontiers as those laid down. (Art. 434, p. 525; p. 190.)</p>	

VII. GERMANY RENOUNCES SPECIAL NAMED CONVENTIONAL RIGHTS OUTSIDE EUROPE.

To China:

"Benefits and privileges resulting from the provisions of the final Protocol, signed at Peking on September 7, 1901, and from all annexes, notes, and documents supplementary thereto," and in "favor of China," any "claim to indemnities accruing thereunder subsequent to March 14, 1917" ("Boxer Indemnity"). (Art. 128, p. 173; p. 64.) China not bound to grant to Germany the advantages of the arrangement of August 29, 1902 (regarding the new Chinese tariff) or the arrangement of September 27, 1905, regarding Wheng-Poo, and the provisional supplementary arrangement of April 4, 1912. (Art. 129, p. 173; p. 64.)

Leases under which the German concession at Hankow and Tientsin are now held. (Art. 132, p. 175; p. 65.)

With Siam:

All treaties, conventions, and agreements between Siam and Germany terminated. (Art. 135, p. 177; p. 66.)

With Liberia:

All rights and privileges arising from the arrangements of 1911 and 1912 regarding Liberia, and particularly the right to nominate a German receiver of customs (no one named to exercise this right) are renounced. (Art. 138, p. 179; p. 66) and all treaties and arrangements between the two countries terminated. (Art. 139, p. 179; p. 66.)

With Morocco:

All rights and titles and privileges conferred by the General Act of Algeiras of April 7, 1906, and the Franco-German Agreements of February 9, 1909, and November 4, 1911, are renounced. All treaties, agreements, arrangements, and contracts concluded with the Sherifian Empire are abrogated as from August 3, 1914. (Art. 141, p. 179; p. 67.)

German protected persons, semsars and "associés agricoles" no longer have a privileged status but are subject to the ordinary law. (Art. 143,

VII. GERMANY RENOUNCES SPECIAL NAMED CONVENTIONAL RIGHTS OUTSIDE EUROPE—Continued.

Property and rights given up and duties and obligations undertaken by Germany.	Credit allowed for same.
<p>p. 181; p. 67.) Germany will not intervene in any way in negotiations relating to Morocco between France and any other power. (Art. 141, p. 181; p. 67.)</p> <p><i>With Egypt:</i> All treaties, agreements, arrangements, and contracts with Egypt are abrogated as from August 4, 1914. Germany will not intervene in any way in negotiations relating to Egypt between Great Britain and any other power. (Art. 148, p. 183; p. 68.) Germany consents to abrogation of the Khedival decree of November 28, 1904, relating to the Commission of the Egyptian Public Debt or to changes therein as the Egyptian Government may wish. Germany renounces all participation in the Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Board of Egypt. (Art. 151, p. 185; p. 69.)</p> <p><i>To Japan:</i> All her rights, title and privileges which Germany acquired from China by the Treaty of March 6, 1898, and all other arrangements relating to the Province of Shantung. (Art. 156, p. 187; p. 70.)</p> <p><i>To France:</i> All rights under the Conventions and Agreements with France of November 4, 1911, and September 28, 1912, relating to Equatorial Africa. (Art. 125, p. 171; p. 64.)</p> <p><i>To Great Britain:</i> Transfer to Great Britain, of the powers conferred on his Majesty the Sultan, by the Convention signed at Constantinople on October 29, 1888, relating to free navigation on the Suez Canal. (Art. 152, p. 185; p. 69.)</p>	

VIII. GERMANY CONSENTS BEFOREHAND TO ANY TREATIES WHICH THE ALLIED OR ASSOCIATED POWERS MAY MAKE.

(See Memorandum No. 7.)

<p><i>With Belgium:</i> Any treaties entered into by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, Belgium, and Holland, to replace the Treaties of April 19, 1839. (Art. 31, p. 55; p. 21.)</p> <p><i>With Luxemburg:</i> Germany accepts in advance all international arrangements which may be concluded by the Allied and Associated Powers relating to the Grand Duchy. (Art. 40, p. 61; p. 23.)</p> <p><i>Russia and Russian States:</i> Germany will recognize all treaties or agreements entered into by the Allied and Associated Powers with states now existing or coming into existence in the future in the whole or part of the Empire of Russia as it existed on August 1, 1914. (Art. 117, p. 167; p. 62.)</p> <p><i>Allied and Associated Powers or one of them with any other Power:</i> Germany will accept and observe all agreements made by these Powers relating to trade in arms and spirits, and to matters dealt with in the General Act of Berlin of February 26, 1885, the General Act of Brussels of July 2, 1890, and the conventions completing or modifying the same. (Art. 126, p. 173; p. 64.)</p> <p><i>Turkey and Bulgaria:</i> Germany recognizes and accepts all arrangements which the Allied and Associated Powers may make with Turkey and Bulgaria with reference to the rights, interests, and privileges claimed by or for German nationals in those states. (Art. 155, p. 187; p. 69.)</p>	
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VIII. GERMANY CONSENTS BEFOREHAND TO ANY TREATIES WHICH THE ALLIED OR ASSOCIATED POWERS MAY MAKE—Continued.

Property and rights given up and duties and obligations undertaken by Germany.	Credit allowed for same.
<p><i>New States:</i> Germany undertakes not to refuse her assent to conclusion of certain arrangements taken by the foregoing powers to carry out the renouncement of Germany's rights, titles, and privileges whatever in or over territories which belonged to her or to her allies, and all rights, titles, and privileges whatever their origin which she held as against the Allied and Associated Powers. (Art. 283, p. 339; p. 124.)</p> <p><i>Principal Allied and Associated Powers with Third Power:</i> Germany hereby undertakes to recognize and to conform to the measure and agreements taken by the foregoing powers to carry out the renouncement of Germany's rights, titles, and privileges whatever in or over territories which belonged to her or to her allies, and all rights, titles, and privileges whatever their origin which she held as against the Allied and Associated Powers. (Art. 118, p. 169; p. 62.)</p> <p><i>Allied and Associated Powers:</i> Germany undertakes to adhere to any general conventions regarding international régime of transit, waterways, ports or railways which may be concluded by the Allies and Associated Powers, with the approval of the League of Nations, within five years of the coming into force of the present Treaty. (Art. 379, p. 483; p. 175.)</p> <p>Germany undertakes to recognize the full force and effect of the Treaties of Peace and Additional Conventions which may be concluded by the Allied and Associated Powers with the Powers who fought on the side of Germany. (Art. 434, p. 525; p. 190.)</p>	

IX. GERMANY CONSENTS TO ABROGATION OF ALL TREATIES NOT SPECIALLY RESERVED, WITH RESULTING LOSS OF ALL ADVANTAGES APPERTAINING THERETO.

<p><i>Multilateral Engagements:</i> Multilateral treaties, conventions, and agreements of an economic character as enumerated in the Treaty shall alone be applied as between Germany and those of the Allied and Associated Powers party thereto. (Art. 282, p. 335; p. 122.)</p> <p><i>Bilateral Engagements:</i> Each of the Allied or Associated Powers shall notify to Germany the bilateral treaties or conventions which such Allied or Associated Power wishes to revive with Germany. Only such bilateral treaties so notified shall be revived; all the others are and remain abrogated. (Art. 289, p. 343; p. 125.)</p> <p><i>Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey:</i> All treaties, conventions, or agreements concluded with these powers since August 1, 1914, to the coming into force of this Treaty "are and shall remain abrogated." (Art. 290, p. 343; p. 125.)</p> <p><i>Russia, Roumania:</i> All treaties, conventions, or arrangements concluded with Russia, or any Russian state or Government, or with Roumania, either before August 1, 1914, or after that date until the coming into force of the present Treaty, "are and remain abrogated." (Art. 292, p. 345; p. 126.) Germany accepts definitely the abrogation of the Brest-Litovsk Treaties and all other treaties, conventions, and agreements entered into by her with the Maximalist Government in Russia. (Art. 116, p. 167; p. 62.)</p> <p><i>Belgium:</i> Recognizes neutralizing treaties of April 19, 1839, as no longer conformable to the requirements of the situation and consents to the abrogation thereof. (Art. 31, p. 55; p. 21.)</p> <p><i>Luxemburg:</i> Germany "Adheres to the termination of the régime of neutrality of the Grand Duchy" established by the treaty of May 11, 1867. (Art. 40, p. 61; p. 23.)</p>	
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X. GERMAN PROPERTY TURNED OVER, SURRENDERED, ETC.

1. German national property, imperial and state, and the *private property* of the Ex-Emperor and other royal personages. (Compensation, where made, is turned over to Reparation Commission.)

Property and rights given up and duties and obligations undertaken by Germany.	Credit allowed for same.
<p><i>To Belgium:</i> Moresnet neutre and Prussian Moresnet, such property in.</p>	<p>No credit or compensation. (Art. 39, p. 59; p. 23; Art. 256, p. 313; p. 114.)</p>
<p><i>To France:</i> Alsace-Lorraine, such property in.</p>	<p>No credit or compensation. (Art. 56, p. 95; p. 36; Art. 256, p. 313; p. 114.)</p>
<p><i>To Czecho-Slovak State:</i> Silesia, such property in small area in southeastern part of.</p>	<p>Credit on reparation account. (Art. 256, p. 311; p. 114.)</p>
<p><i>To Poland:</i> Eastern Germany, such property in ceded portions of.</p>	<p>Credit on reparation account, <i>minus</i> valuation of buildings, forests, and other state property belonging to the former Kingdom of Poland. (Art. 256, p. 313; p. 114; Art. 92, p. 139; p. 51.)</p>
<p><i>To Principal Allied and Associated Powers:</i> Memel, such property in.</p>	<p>Credit on reparation account. (Art. 256, p. 311; p. 114.)</p>
<p><i>To Principal Allied and Associated Powers:</i> Free City of Danzig, such property in.</p>	<p>Credit on reparation account. (Art. 256, p. 311; p. 114.) But property shall be given to Free City of Danzig or to Poland as the owning Powers may determine. (Art. 107, p. 155; p. 58.)</p>
<p><i>To Principal Allied and Associated Powers:</i> German Colonies, all such property in.</p>	<p>No credit on reparation account. (Art. 257, p. 313; p. 114.)</p>
<p><i>To Belgium:</i> Kreise of Eupen and Malmedy, such property in, if area ceded to Belgium after plebiscite.</p>	<p>No credit on reparation account. (Art. 39, p. 59; p. 23; Art. 256, p. 313; p. 114.)</p>
<p><i>To League of Nations as Trustee with possibility i France:</i> Saar Basin, such property in, if area ceded to France after plebiscite.</p>	<p>No credit(?) (See Art. 257, p. 313; p. 114.)</p>
<p><i>To Poland:</i> Upper Silesia, such property in portions of, if area goes to Poland after plebiscite.</p>	<p>Credit if to Poland. (Art. 256, p. 311; p. 114.)</p>
<p><i>To Poland or somebody else:</i> East Prussia, such property in portions of, if area goes to Poland after plebiscite.</p>	
<p><i>To Poland or East Prussia:</i> Kreise of Stuhm and Rosenberg, and a portion of the Kreise of Marienburg, such property in, if area goes to Poland after plebiscite.</p>	
<p><i>To Czecho-Slovak State:</i> Kreis of Leobschutz, such property in a portion of, if area goes finally to Czecho-Slovak State.</p>	<p>Credit on reparation account. (Art. 256, p. 311; p. 114.)</p>

I. GERMAN PROPERTY TURNED OVER, SURRENDERED, ETC.—Continued.

Property and rights given up and duties and obligations undertaken by Germany.	Credit allowed for same.
<p><i>To Principal Allied and Associated Powers:</i> Scheswig, such property in, if area goes to Denmark after plebiscite.</p> <p><i>To Great Britain:</i> Canton, such property in the British Concession at Shameen.</p> <p><i>To France and China conjointly:</i> Shanghai, property in German school at.</p> <p><i>To China:</i> Tientsin and Hankow or elsewhere in Chinese territory, such property in German concession, enumerated in this instance by classes, diplomatic and consular residences or offices being excluded. <i>Shantung reserved also.</i></p> <p><i>To Siam:</i> All such property, <i>except</i> premises used as diplomatic or consular residences or offices.</p> <p><i>To Maghzen (Morocco):</i> Sherifian Empire, all such property in.</p> <p><i>To Egypt:</i> Egypt, all such property in.</p> <p><i>To Japan:</i> Kiaochow, all such property in.</p>	<p>Credit(?) (Art. 256, p. 311; p. 114; <i>but see</i> Art. 114, p. 165; p. 61.)</p> <p>Credit(?) (Art. 256, p. 311; p. 114.)</p> <p>Credit(?) (Art. 256, p. 311; p. 114.)</p> <p>Credit(?) (Art. 256, p. 311; p. 114.)</p> <p>“Without compensation.” (Art. 136, p. 177; p. 66.)</p> <p>“Without payment.” (Art. 144, p. 181; p. 67.)</p> <p>“Without payment.” (Art. 153, p. 185; p. 69.)</p> <p>“Free and clear of all charges and encumbrances.” (Art. 157, p. 187; p. 70.)</p>

2. German property, national or private, and rights therein, such as natural resources, development or exploitation works, transportation systems, cables, telegraph lines, etc., given up by Germany.

NATURAL RESOURCES.	
<p><i>To France:</i> Saar Basin, coal mines in (Art. 45, p. 63; p. 24), whether Government or private owned. (Art. 50, Annex, Chap. I, par. 2, p. 69; p. 26.) If Saar Basin goes ultimately to Germany, she repurchases mines for gold. (Art. 50, Annex, Chap. III, par. 36, p. 89; p. 34.) Alsace-Lorraine, all rights regarding trade in potash salts, under the law of May 25, 1910, and any stipulation for the interruption of German organizations in the working of potash mines, as well as all rights under any existing agreements, stipulations, or laws with regards to other products. (Art. 71, p. 107; p. 40.)</p> <p><i>To Japan:</i> Mines, plants, and materials for exploiting mines, together with all rights and privileges attaching thereto, connected with Tsingtao-Tsinaufu Railway. (Art. 156, p. 187; p. 70.)</p> <p><i>To Morocco:</i> Mining rights recognized as belonging to German nationals. (Art. 144, p. 181; p. 67.)</p>	<p>“As compensation for the destruction of the coal mines in the north of France and as part payment toward the total reparation due from Germany for the damage resulting from the war.” (Art. 45, p. 63; p. 24.) Credit given on reparation account. (Art. 50, Annex, Chap. I, par. 5, p. 71; p. 27.) (See Art. 243 (a), p. 257; p. 94.)</p> <p>Seemingly no compensation. (Art. 156 (last paragraph), p. 187; p. 70.)</p> <p>Credit given on reparation account. (Art. 144, p. 181; p. 67; Art. 297 (b), p. 367; p. 134; Art. 243, p. 257; p. 94.)</p>

X. GERMAN PROPERTY TURNED OVER, SURRENDERED, ETC.—Continued.

Property and rights given up and duties and obligations undertaken by Germany.	Credit allowed for same.
PUBLIC UTILITIES, INCLUDING RAILWAYS.	
<p><i>To France:</i></p> <p>Accessories and subsidiaries to Saar coal mines, particularly their plant and equipment, surface and underground extracting machinery, electric, coke and by-products plants, workshops, means of communication, electric lines, plant for catching and distributing water, lands, buildings as offices and dwellings for officers, managers, employees, and workmen, schools, hospitals, and dispensaries, stocks and supplies of every description, their archives and plans, and everything which those who own or exploit the mines possess or enjoy for the purpose of exploiting the mines and their accessories. (Art. 50, Annex, Chap. I, par. 3, pp. 69-71; p. 26.)</p> <p>Rights of German Empire over all railways, administered by the Imperial Railway Administration, which are in operation or under construction in Alsace-Lorraine. (Art. 67, p. 103; p. 39.)</p> <p>Rights of German Empire over all railways and tramway concessions in Alsace-Lorraine. (Art. 67, p. 103; p. 39.)</p>	<p>Credit on reparation account for value, determined by Reparation Commission. (Art. 50, Annex, Chap. I, par. 3, pp. 69-71; p. 26.)</p> <p>No compensation. (Art. 67, p. 103; p. 39.)</p> <p>No compensation. (Art. 67, p. 103; p. 39.)</p>
<p><i>To Luemburg (?):</i></p> <p>All rights in the exploitation of the railways. (Art. 40, p. 61; p. 23.)</p>	<p>Compensation (?).</p>
<p><i>To Cessionaries of German Territory:</i></p> <p>Belgium, France, Poland, Principal Allied and Associated Powers (for Denmark and Free City of Danzig and for themselves) and Czecho-Slovak State.</p> <p>Railways in ceded territory named above, complete and in good condition, with all the rolling stock thereto belonging, complete and in normal state of upkeep; if no rolling stock belongs thereto, a proportionate part of rolling stock of systems to which railway belongs. (Latter provision applies to railways of "former Russian Poland.") (Art. 371, p. 477; p. 173.)</p>	<p>Compensation (?). (See general provisions of Art. 243, p. 257; p. 94.)</p>
<p><i>To Japan:</i></p> <p>All German rights in the railways in Kiaochow. All German rights in the Tsingtao-Tsinaufu Railway, including its branch lines, together with its subsidiaries, of all kinds—stations, shops, fixed and rolling stock. (Art. 156, p. 187; p. 70.)</p>	<p>Seemingly no compensation. (Art. 156 (final paragraph), p. 187; p. 70.)</p>
<p><i>To the Power concerned:</i></p> <p>Where any Allied or Associated Power, Russia, or a state or government, of which the territory formerly constituted a part of Russia, which has been forced since August 1, 1914, by reason of military occupation or by any other means or for any other cause to grant or allow to be granted concessions, privileges, and favors of any kind to Germany or to a German national, such concession, privilege, and favors are <i>ipso facto</i> annulled. (Art. 293, p. 345; p. 126.)</p>	
SHIPPING, OCEAN AND INLAND.	
<p><i>To Allied and Associated Powers:</i></p> <p>All German merchant ships of 1,600 tons gross and upwards.</p> <p>One-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) such ships, reckoned in tonnage, of ships between 1,000 tons and 1,600 tons gross.</p> <p>One-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) reckoned in tonnage of German steam trawlers.</p> <p>One-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) reckoned in tonnage of other German fishing boats. (Art. 244, Annex III, par. I, p. 277; p. 101.)</p> <p>These to be transferred entirely, free from all encumbrances, charges, and liens of all kinds. (Id., par. 4, p. 279; p. 102.)</p> <p>Boats are regarded as German within the above provisions which (a) fly, or may be entitled to fly, the German merchant flag; or (b) are owned by any German national, company, or corporation or by any company or corporation belonging to a country other than an Allied or Associated country and under the control or direction of German nationals; or (c) are now under construction (1) in Germany, (2) in other than Allied or</p>	<p>While boats are for "replacement" of shipping lost, seemingly credit will be given on reparation account. (Art. 236, p. 253; p. 93; Art. 237, p. 253; p. 93; Art. 243 (c), p. 257; p. 95.)</p>

X. GERMAN PROPERTY TURNED OVER, SURRENDERED, ETC.—Continued.

Property and rights given up and duties and obligations undertaken by Germany.	Credit allowed for same.
<p style="text-align: center;">SHIPPING, OCEAN AND INLAND—continued.</p> <p>Associated countries for the account of any German national, company, or corporation. (Id., par. 3, pp. 277-279; p. 102.)</p> <p>Germany agrees to take measures indicated by the Reparation Commission for obtaining full title to the property in all ships which have during the war been transferred, or are in process of transfer, to neutral flags, without the consent of the Allied and Associated Governments. (Id., par. (7), p. 281; p. 103.)</p> <p><i>To the Reparation Commission:</i></p> <p>To make good loss in inland navigation, from whatever cause arising, a portion of the German river fleet, up to the amount of the loss, but not to exceed 20% of river fleet as it existed November 11, 1918. (Art. 244, Annex III, par. 6, p. 281; p. 103.)</p> <p><i>To Allied and Associated Powers:</i></p> <p>A proportion of tugs and vessels remaining registered in the ports of the river systems referred to in Article 331 (the Elbe, Oder, Niemen, and Danube) after deducting those surrendered by way of restitution or reparation. Craft must be provided with fittings and gear, in good state of repair, in condition to carry goods, and selected from those most recently built. Materials of all kinds necessary to the Allied and Associated Powers concerned for the utilization of those river systems. Number of craft, amount of material, and distribution determined by arbitrators appointed by the United States. (Art. 339, p. 449; p. 163.)</p> <p><i>To France:</i></p> <p>Tugs and vessels, from among those remaining registered in German Rhine ports after the deduction of those surrendered by way of restitution or reparation, or shares in German Rhine navigation companies, such tugs and vessels, together with their fittings and gear to be in a good state of repair, in condition to carry on commercial traffic on the Rhine, and to be selected from among those most recently built. Amount, specifications, and credit value of (in no case to exceed the capital expended in the initial establishment of the material ceded) such tugs and vessels to be determined by an Arbitrator appointed by the United States. (Art. 357, p. 463; p. 167.)</p> <p>Installations, berthing, and anchorage accommodations, platforms, docks, warehouses, plant, etc., owned by German subjects or companies in Rotterdam August 1, 1914, and also shares or interests in such installations at the same date, possessed by Germany or German nationals, the credit value thereof to be determined by an Arbitrator appointed by the United States. (Art. 357, p. 463; p. 168.)</p>	<p>Seemingly credit given on reparation account, as boats go to Reparation Commission. (Art. 236, p. 253; p. 93; Art. 243 (c), p. 257; p. 95.)</p> <p>Credit given on reparation account. (Art. 339, p. 449; p. 163.)</p> <p>Credit on reparation account. (Art. 357, p. 463; p. 167.)</p> <p>Credit on reparation account. (Art. 357, p. 463; p. 167.)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">CABLES AND TELEGRAPHS.</p> <p><i>To Japan:</i></p> <p>German State submarine cables from Tsingtao to Shanghai, and from Tsingtao to Chefoo, with all the rights, privileges, and properties attaching thereto. (Art. 156, p. 187; p. 70.)</p> <p><i>To Principal Allied and Associated Powers:</i></p> <p>All rights, titles, or privileges of whatever nature belonging to Germany or her nationals, in following submarine cables:</p> <p>Emden-Vigo: From the Straits of Dover to off Vigo. Emden-Brest: From off Cherbourg to Brest. Emden-Teneriffe: From off Dunkirk to off Teneriffe. Emden-Azores (1): From the Straits of Dover to Fayal. Emden-Azores (2): From the Straits of Dover to Fayal. Azores-New York (1): From Fayal to New York. Azores-New York (2): From Fayal to the longitude of Halifax. Teneriffe-Monrovia: From off Teneriffe to off Monrovia.</p>	<p>“Free and clear of all charges and encumbrances.” (Art. 156, p. 187; p. 70.)</p> <p>Credit on basis of original cost, less suitable allowance for depreciation, for such cables or parts thereof as are privately owned. (Art. 244, Annex VII, p. 301; p. 110.)</p>

X. GERMAN PROPERTY TURNED OVER, SURRENDERED, ETC.—Continued.

Property and rights given up and duties and obligations undertaken by Germany.	Credit allowed for same.
<p style="text-align: center;">CABLES AND TELEGRAPHS—continued.</p> <p><i>To Principal Allied and Associated Powers—Continued.</i></p> <p>Monrovia-Lome: From about lat. 2° 30' N. long. 7° 40' W. of Greenwich, to about lat. 2° 20' N. long. 5° 30' W. of Greenwich; and from about lat. 3° 48' N. long. 0° 00', to Lome.</p> <p>Lome-Duala: From Lome to Duala.</p> <p>Monrovia-Pernambuco: From off Monrovia to off Pernambuco.</p> <p>Constantinople-Constanza: From Constantinople to Constanza.</p> <p>Yap-Shanghai, Yap-Guam, and Yap-Menado (Celebes): From Yap Island to Shanghai, from Yap Island to Guam Island, and from Yap Island to Menado.</p> <p>(Art. 244, Annex VII, p. 299; p. 110.)</p> <p>For three months from coming into force of this treaty, Germany will not use the high-power wireless telegraph stations at Nauen, Hanover, and Berlin for transmission of certain messages concerning naval, military, or political questions, without the consent of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers. The use of the stations for commercial purposes will be under the supervision of said governments. (Art. 197, p. 223; p. 83.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PUBLIC UTILITIES CONCESSIONS.</p> <p>Germany must acquire (on demand of Reparation Commission) rights and interests of German nationals in any public utility undertaking or in any concession operating in Russia, China, Turkey, Austria, Hungary, and Bulgaria, or in the possessions or dependencies of these States, or in any territory formerly belonging to Germany or her Allies, to be ceded by Germany or her Allies to any Power or to be administered by a Mandatory under the present Treaty, and must if required cede the same to the Reparation Commission, and any similar rights and interests possessed by the German Government itself. (Art. 260, p. 317; p. 116.)</p> <p>• This rule shall apply also to all agreements concluded with German nationals for the construction or exploitation of public works in the German overseas possessions, as well as the subconcessions or contracts resulting therefrom which may have been made to or with such nationals. (Art. 123, p. 171; p. 63.)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Credit on reparation account. (Art. 260, p. 317; p. 116.)</p>

XI. GERMANY TO ISSUE BONDS, AND TO DELIVER UP GOLD, CASH DEPOSITS, SECURITIES, CONTROL OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, ETC.

BONDS.	
<p><i>For Belgium:</i></p> <p>Bearer bonds, payable in gold marks, on May, 1926, or at the option of the German Government on any May 1 prior to May 1, 1926, for a sum equivalent to the sum Belgium has borrowed from the Allied and Associated Governments up to November 11, 1918, with interest on such sum at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, the amount to be determined by the Reparation Commission. This <i>in addition</i> to compensation for damages and is included in restoration of Belgium. (Art. 232, p. 249; p. 91.)</p> <p><i>For Allied and Associated Countries:</i></p> <p>To facilitate and continue the immediate restoration of the economic life of Allied and Associated countries, the Reparation Commission will take from Germany, by way of security for and acknowledgment of her debt, a first installment of gold bearer bonds free of all taxes and charges of every description established or to be established by Germany, gold bearer bonds as follows (Art. 244, Annex II, par 12, pp. 267-269; p. 98):</p> <p>(1) Gold bearer bonds "issued forthwith" for 20,000,000,000 gold marks, without interest, payable not later than May 1, 1921. [These bonds are to be amortised by the payment of 20,000,000,000 marks in</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Credit on reparation account? (Art. 232, p. 249; p. 91; Art. 243 (c), p. 257; p. 95.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Credit on reparation account? <i>If bonds, etc., disposed of outright not by way of pledge,</i> to persons other than the several governments in whose favor Germany's original reparation indebtedness was created an amount of such reparation indebtedness shall be deemed to be extinguished corresponding to the</p>

XI. GERMANY TO ISSUE BONDS, AND TO DELIVER UP GOLD, CASH DEPOSITS, SECURITIES, CONTROL OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—Continued.

Property and rights given up and duties and obligations undertaken by Germany.	Credit allowed for same.
<p style="text-align: center;">BONDS—continued.</p> <p>gold (or in commodities, ships, securities, or otherwise as the Reparation Commission may determine) during 1919, 1920, and first four months of 1921. (Art. 235, p. 253; p. 98; Art. 244, Annex II, par. 12-c. (1), p. 267; p. 98.)] If any bonds not redeemed, they shall be exchanged for new bonds (p. 267; p. 98).</p> <p>(2) Gold bearer bonds "issued forthwith," for 40,000,000,000 gold marks, interest at 2½ per cent from 1921-1926, and thereafter at 5 per cent, with 1 per cent additional for amortization after 1925 (p. 267; p. 98).</p> <p>(3) Undertaking in writing, "delivered forthwith," to issue when Commission is satisfied Germany can meet interest and sinking fund, 40,000,000,000 bearer gold 5 per cent bonds, time and mode of payment of principal and interest to be determined by the Commission (p. 269; p. 99).</p> <p>(4) Further issue by way of acknowledgment and security may be required as the Commission subsequently determines from time to time (p. 269; p. 99).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">GOLD.</p> <p><i>To the Principal Allied and Associated Powers</i>, to be disposed of as they see fit. (Art. 259, p. 315; p. 115.)</p> <p>(1) Gold deposited in the Reichsbank in the name of the Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt as security for the first issue of Turkish Government notes to be delivered within one month from coming into force of Treaty.</p> <p>(2) Gold payments for twelve years, as provided in the German Treasury bonds deposited by her in the name of the Council of the Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt as security for the second and subsequent issues of Turkish Government currency notes.</p> <p>(3) Gold deposit constituted in the Reichsbank or elsewhere representing the residue of the advance in gold agreed to on May 5, 1915, by the Council of the Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt to the Imperial Ottoman Government to be delivered in one month from coming into force of Treaty to such authority as the Principal Allied and Associated Powers may designate.</p> <p>(4) Any title Germany has to the sum in gold and silver transmitted by her to the Turkish Ministry of Finance in November, 1918, in anticipation of the payment to be made in May, 1919, for the service of the Turkish internal loan.</p> <p>(5) Any sums in gold transferred as pledge or as collateral security to the German Government or its nationals in connection with loans made by them to the Austro-Hungarian Government, to be delivered within one month from the coming into force of this treaty.</p>	<p>nominal value of the bonds, etc., so disposed of outright, and the obligation of Germany in respect of such bonds shall be confined to her liabilities to the holders of the bonds, as expressed upon their face. (Art. 244, Annex II, par. 12 (d), p. 269; p. 99.)</p> <p>Credit on reparation account. Sums of money delivered under this article (p. 315; p. 115) to be disposed of as determined by principal Allied and Associated Powers. (Art. 259, p. 315; p. 115.)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">CASH DEPOSITS AND SECURITIES.</p> <p><i>To France:</i></p> <p>All deposits, credits, advances, effected by virtue of the conventions and agreements between Germany and France of November 4, 1911, and September 28, 1912, relating to Equatorial Africa. (Art. 125, p. 171; p. 64.)</p> <p>Shares representing Germany's portion of the capital of the State Bank of Morocco, transferred to whomsoever France nominates. (Art. 145, p. 183; p. 68.)</p> <p>All debts owing for products delivered from Saar Basin area before the entry into possession of the French State, and after the signature of the present Treaty, and all deposits of money made by customers. (Art. 50, Annex, Chap. I, par. 3, p. 71; p. 27.)</p> <p>Repayment in marks of exceptional war expenditures advanced during the course of the war by Alsace-Lorraine or by public bodies in Alsace-Lorraine, on account of the Empire. (Art. 58, p. 97; p. 36.)</p>	<p>Credit on reparation account. (Art. 125, p. 171; p. 84; Art. 243 (c), p. 257; p. 94.)</p> <p>Credit on reparation account. (Art. 145, p. 183; p. 68.)</p>

XI. GERMANY TO ISSUE BONDS, AND TO DELIVER UP GOLD, CASH DEPOSITS, SECURITIES, CONTROL OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—Continued.

Property and rights given up and duties and obligations undertaken by Germany.	Credit allowed for same.
CASH DEPOSITS AND SECURITIES—continued.	
<p><i>To Roumania or Principal Allied and Associated Powers:</i> All monetary instruments, specie, securities, and negotiable instruments or goods which Germany received under the Treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk. (Art. 259; p. 317; p. 115.)</p>	<p>Credit on reparation account. To be disposed of as Principal Allied and Associated Powers may determine. (Art. 259, p. 317; p. 115.)</p>
<p><i>To each Allied or Associated Power:</i> All securities, certificates, deeds, or other documents of title held by its nationals and relating to property, rights, or interests situated in the territory of that Allied or Associated Power, including any shares, stock debentures, debenture stocks, or other obligations of any company incorporated in accordance with the laws of that Power; and full information regarding all such property. (Art. 298, Annex, par. 10, p. 383; p. 139.) Germany undertakes to restore without delay from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty all articles, money, securities, and documents which have belonged to nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers and which have been retained by the German authorities. (Art. 223, p. 241; p. 89, Part IV, Prisoners of War and Graves.) Germany undertakes to transfer to the Allied and Associated Powers any claims she may have to payment or repayment by the Governments of Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, or Turkey, and, in particular, any claims which may arise, now or hereafter, from the fulfillment of undertakings made by Germany during the war to those Governments. (Art. 261, p. 319; p. 116.)</p>	<p>Credit on reparation account, probably, but method of accounting to Reparation Commission not clear. (Art. 243, p. 257; p. 94.)</p>
<p><i>To Brazil:</i> All sums representing the sale of coffee belonging to the State of Sao Paulo in the ports of Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, and Trieste, which were deposited with the Bank of Bleichroder at Berlin shall be reimbursed, together with interest, at the rate or rates agreed upon, the reimbursement to be effected at the rate of exchange of the day of deposit. (Art. 263, p. 319; p. 117.)</p>	<p>No credit on reparation account. (Art. 243, p. 257; p. 94; Art. 239 p. 255; p. 94.)</p>
CONTROL OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.	
<p>Germany renounces all rights accorded to her or her nationals by treaties, conventions, or agreements, of whatsoever kind, to representation upon or participation in the control or administration of commissions, state banks, agencies, or other financial or economic organizations of an international character, exercising powers of control or administration, and operating in any of the Allied or Associated States, or in Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, or Turkey, or in the dependencies of these States, or in the former Russian Empire. (Art. 258, p. 313; p. 115.)</p>	

XII. GERMANY AGREES TO RESTORE PROPERTY SEIZED, OR TAKEN, OR COMING INTO GERMANY'S POSSESSION.

<p><i>To Allied and Associated Powers:</i> Boats and other movable appliances belonging to inland navigation which since August 1, 1914, have by any means whatever come into her possession or into the possession of her nationals and which can be identified. (Art. 244, Annex III, par. (6), p. 281; p. 103.)</p>	<p>No credit on reparation account. (Art. 243, p. 257; p. 94; Art. 238, p. 255; p. 93.)</p>
<p>Animals, machinery, equipment, tools, and like articles of a commercial character, seized or taken away by Germany. (Art. 244, Annex IV, par. 2 (a), p. 283; p. 104.) As immediate advance on account of such animals the following are to be furnished:</p>	<p>No credit on reparation account. (Art. 243, p. 257; p. 94; Art. 238, p. 255; p. 93), except to extent animals can not be identified as animals taken away or seized. (Arts. 236, 237, p. 253; p. 93; Art. 244, Annex IV, par. 6, p. 289; p. 105.)</p>

XII. GERMANY AGREES TO RESTORE PROPERTY SEIZED, OR TAKEN, OR COMING INTO GERMANY'S POSSESSION—Continued.

Property and rights given up and duties and obligations undertaken by Germany.	Credit allowed for same.
<p><i>To French Government:</i> 500 stallions (3 to 7 years); 30,000 fillies and mares (18 months to 7 years), type: Ardennais, Boulonnais, or Belgian; 2,000 bulls (18 months to 3 years); 90,000 milch cows (2 to 6 years); 1,000 rams; 100,000 sheep; 10,000 goats.</p> <p><i>To Belgian Government:</i> 200 stallions (3 to 7 years), large Belgian type; 5,000 mares (3 to 7 years), large Belgian type; 5,000 fillies (18 months to 3 years), large Belgian type; 2,000 bulls (18 months to 3 years); 50,000 milch cows (2 to 6 years); 40,000 heifers; 200 rams; 20,000 sheep; 15,000 sows. (Art 244, Annex IV, par. 6, p. 289; p. 105.)</p> <p><i>To European Commission of the Danube:</i> Germany shall make to Commission all restitutions, reparations, and indemnities for damages inflicted on the Commission during the war. (Art. 352, p. 457; p. 166.)</p>	

XIII. GERMANY UNDERTAKES TO BUILD OR CONSTRUCT TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES, OR TO REFRAIN FROM BUILDING COMMERCIAL UTILITIES.

<p><i>For Czecho-Slovak State:</i> A railway line between the stations of Sohlauney and Nachod in Germany. (Art. 373, p. 479; p. 174.)</p> <p><i>For Account of Allied and Associated Powers:</i> Ships, tonnage to be laid down in each of five years not to exceed 200,000 tons gross, construction to be in accordance with specifications of Reparation Commission which also determines conditions of building, delivery, price per ton, etc. (Art. 244, Annex III, par. 5, p. 279; p. 102.)</p> <p><i>For Belgium:</i> A deep-draught Rhine-Meuse navigable waterway, in accordance with plans communicated by Belgian Government, so far as such waterway runs through German territory, if Belgium decides to build the same within 25 years. (Art. 361, p. 467; p. 169.)</p> <p>Germany shall not build any high-power wireless telegraphy stations in her own territory or that of Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, or Turkey, within a period of three months from the coming into force of this Treaty. (Art. 197, p. 223; p. 83.)</p>	<p>Cost of construction borne by Czecho-Slovak State. (Art. 373, p. 479; p. 174.)</p> <p>Reparation Commission credits price of vessel to Germany's account on her reparation obligations. (See Art. 244, Annex III, par. 5, p. 279; p. 102; also Art. 243 (c), p. 257; p. 95; Art. 236, p. 253; p. 93.)</p> <p>Seemingly no compensation cost of undertaking is divided among states crossed by waterway. (Art. 361, p. 469; p. 170.)</p>
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XIV. GERMANY UNDERTAKES TO DELIVER NATURAL OR MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.

Property and rights given up and duties and obligations undertaken by Germany.	Credit allowed for same.
<p><i>To France:</i></p> <p>Per year, for three years (options covering) delivered at the French frontier by rail or by water:</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">Benzol, 35,000 tons. Coal tar, 50,000 tons. Sulphate of ammonia, 30,000 tons.</p> <p>Coal tar, may, at option of French Government, be replaced by corresponding quantities of products of distillation, such as light oils, heavy oils, anthracene, naphthalene, and pitch. (Art. 244, Annex V. par. 8, p. 293; p. 108.)</p> <p>Per year, seven million tons for ten years, and in addition, for ten years, coal equal to the difference between the annual output of the mines of the Nord and Pas de Calais before the war and the output of these mines during the ten years period. In place of coal, metallurgical coke may be accepted in the proportions of 3 tons of coke to 4 tons of coal (Art. 244, Annex V, par. 7, p. 293; p. 107), total delivery not to exceed, 20,000,000 tons per year for the first five years, and 8,000,000 tons in any one year of the succeeding five years. (Art. 244, Annex V, par. 2, p. 297; p. 106.)</p>	<p>Credit on reparation account. (Art. 236, p. 253; p. 93.) The material is to be purchased at a price which shall be the same as that at which they are sold to German nationals. (Art. 244, Annex V. par. 9, p. 295; p. 108.)</p> <p>Credit on reparation account. (Art. 236, p. 253; p. 93.) Coal to be purchased by France under stipulations as to price. (Art. 244, Annex V, par. 6, p. 293; p. 107.)</p>
<p><i>To Belgium:</i></p> <p>Eight million tons of coal (option covering) annually for ten years with same privileges as to exchanging coal for coke that control with France. (Art. 244, Annex V, par. 3, p. 291; p. 107.)</p>	<p>Same conditions that control supply of coal to France. (<i>Supra</i>).</p>
<p><i>To Italy:</i></p> <p>Coal (option covering) in the following quantities:</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">July 1919 to June 1920, four and one-half million tons. July 1920 to June 1921, six million tons. July 1921 to June 1922, seven and one-half million tons. July 1922 to June 1923, eight million tons. July 1923 to June 1924, and each of the following five years, eight and one-half million tons.</p> <p>Two-thirds of actual deliveries to be land borne. Coal may be replaced by coke as in case of France. (Art. 244, Annex V, par. 4, p. 291; p. 107.)</p>	<p>Same conditions that control supply of coal to France. (<i>Supra</i>).</p>
<p><i>To Luxemburg:</i></p> <p>Coal (option covering) equal to the prewar annual consumption of German coal in Luxemburg, if Reparation commission so directs. (Art. 244, Annex V, par. 5, p. 293; p. 107.) Coal may be replaced by coke as in the case of France.</p> <p>If Reparation Commission determines that full exercise of foregoing options would interfere unduly with industrial requirements of Germany, the Commission is authorized to postpone or cancel deliveries, and in so doing to settle all questions of priority; but the coal to replace the coal from destroyed mines shall receive priority over other deliveries. (Art. 244, Annex V, par. 10, p. 295; p. 108.)</p>	<p>Same conditions that control supply of coal to France. (<i>Supra</i>).</p>
<p><i>To Reparation Commission:</i></p> <p>Dyestuffs and Chemicals (option covering) as Commission may designate, up to 50 per cent of the total stock of each and every kind in or under German control at date of coming into force of Treaty. "Dyestuffs and chemical drugs" includes all synthetic dyes and drugs and intermediate or other products used in connection with dyeing. This arrangement also includes cinchona bark and salts of quinine. (Art. 244, Annex VI, pars. 1 and 5, pp. 295-299; pp. 108-109.)</p> <p>Dyestuffs and Chemical drugs each six months until January 1, 1925, up to an amount not exceeding 25 per cent of the German production of such dyestuffs and chemical drugs during the previous six months period. (Id. par. 2, p. 297; p. 109.)</p>	<p>Credit on compensation account. (Art. 236, p. 253; p. 93.) Price fixed by Reparation Commission. (Art. 244, Annex VI, par. 3, p. 297; p. 109.)</p>

XIV. GERMANY UNDERTAKES TO DELIVER NATURAL OR MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS—Continued.

Property and rights given up and duties and obligations undertaken by Germany.	Credit allowed for same.
<p><i>To Allied and Associated Powers:</i></p> <p>Reconstruction materials (stones, bricks, refractory bricks, tiles, wood, window glass, steel, lime, cement, etc.), machinery, heating apparatus, furniture, and like articles of a commercial character which Powers desire to have produced and manufactured in Germany and delivered to them to permit of the restoration of invaded areas. (Art. 244, Annex IV, par. 2 (b), pp. 283, 285; p. 104.)</p> <p>Animals, machinery, equipment, tools, and like articles of a commercial character now in Germany which Governments desire to replace animals and articles of the same nature that have been seized, consumed, or destroyed by Germany or destroyed in direct consequence of military operations. (Art. 244, Annex IV, par. 2 (a), p. 283; p. 104.)</p>	<p>Credit on reparation account. (Arts. 236–237, p. 253; p. 93; Art. 244, Annex IV, par. 5, p. 287; p. 105.)</p> <p>Credit on reparation account. (Arts. 236, 237, p. 253; p. 93; Art. 244, Annex IV, par. 5–6, p. 289; p. 105.)</p>

XV. GERMANY ACCEPTS THE FOLLOWING RESTRICTIONS, GRANTS THE FOLLOWING RIGHTS, AND MAKES THE FOLLOWING OBLIGATIONS AS TO HER EXTERNAL COMMERCE.

Duties, Charges, Prohibitions, and Restrictions Affecting Allied or Associated States:

Importations into Germany from any such states, from whatsoever place arriving, of goods, the product or manufacture of such states, shall not be subjected to other or higher duties, including internal charges, or to the maintenance or imposition of other prohibitions and restrictions, than those to which are subjected like goods the produce or manufacture of any other such state or of any other foreign country. (Art. 264, p. 321; p. 117.)

The same principles apply as to exports from Germany and her duties, charges, prohibitions, and restrictions, levied thereon by Germany. (Art. 266, p. 323; p. 117.)

Germany shall not, in administrative régime, make any discrimination against the commerce of any of the Allied and Associated States, as compared with any other of the said states or any other foreign country, even by indirect means. (Art. 265, p. 321; p. 117.)

RECIPROCITY TREATIES.

Every favor, immunity, or privilege in regard to the importation, exportation, or transit of goods granted by Germany to any Allied or Associated State or to any other foreign country whatever shall simultaneously and unconditionally without request and without compensation be extended to all the Allied and Associated States. (Art. 267, p. 323; p. 118.)

CUSTOMS PROVISIONS.

To France:

For five years, all natural or manufactured products which both originate in and come from Alsace-Lorraine shall be admitted into German customs territory free of all customs duty. The French Government shall fix the amount of such importations for each year, which shall not exceed annually the average amounts of 1911–1913.

For the same period, Germany shall allow free export from Germany and reimportation to Germany, exempt from all customs duties and other charges (including internal charges), yarns, tissues, and other textile materials or textile products of any kind and in any condition sent from Germany into Alsace-Lorraine, to be subjected there to any finishing process, such as bleaching, dyeing, pointing, mercerization, gassing, twisting, or dressing. (Art. 268 (a), p. 323; p. 118; Art. 68, p. 103; p. 39.)

Germany shall establish no railway or canal tariff which directly or indirectly discriminate to the prejudice of the transport of the personnel or products of the Saar mines and their accessories or subsidiaries, or of

IV. GERMANY ACCEPTS THE FOLLOWING RESTRICTIONS, GRANTS THE FOLLOWING RIGHTS, AND MAKES THE FOLLOWING OBLIGATIONS AS TO HER EXTERNAL COMMERCE—Continued.

Property and rights given up and duties and obligations undertaken by Germany.	Credit allowed for same.
CUSTOMS PROVISIONS—continued.	
<p>the material necessary to their exploitation, all of which shall enjoy the rights and privileges which are guaranteed to similar products of French origin. (Art. 50, Annex, Chap. I, par. 6, p. 71; p. 27.)</p>	
<p>French customs régime shall apply to the Saar Basin. (Art. 50, Annex, Chap. II, par. 31, p. 85; p. 32.)</p>	
<p>Products which both originate in and pass from the basin into Germany shall for five years be free of import duties. (Id.)</p>	
<p><i>To Poland:</i></p>	
<p>For a period of three years, the same privileges as to natural or manufactured products from Poland that are granted to France in respect of Alsace-Lorraine (supra) with analogous limitations. (Art. 268 (b), p. 325; p. 118.)</p>	
<p><i>To Luxemburg:</i></p>	
<p>The Allied and Associated Powers reserve the right to require Germany to accord freedom from customs duty, on importation into German customs territory, to natural products and manufactured articles which both originate in and come from the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, for five years, subject to certain prescribed limitations as to amounts. (Art. 268 (c), p. 325; p. 119.)</p>	
<p>For first six months after Treaty comes into force, German duties on imports from Allied and Associated States shall not be higher than the most favorable duties which were applied to imports into Germany on July 31, 1914. For a further period of thirty months, this provision applies to products which comprised in section A of the First Category of the German Customs Tariff of December, enjoyed rates conventionalized by Treaty (on July 31, 1914) with the addition of all kinds of wine and vegetable oils, of artificial silk, and of washed or scoured wool. (Art. 269, pp. 325-327; p. 119.)</p>	
<p>The Allied and Associated Powers reserve the right to apply to German territory occupied by their troops a special customs régime as regards imports and exports, in the event of such a measure being necessary in their opinion in order to safeguard the economic interests of the population of these territories. (Art. 270, p. 327; p. 119.)</p>	
<p><i>To Morocco:</i></p>	
<p>Moroccan goods entering Germany shall enjoy the treatment accorded to French goods. (Art. 146, p. 183; p. 68.)</p>	
<p><i>To Egypt:</i></p>	
<p>Egyptian goods entering Germany shall enjoy the treatment accorded to British goods. (Art. 154, p. 185; p. 69.)</p>	
SHIPPING.	
<p><i>Allied and Associated Powers:</i></p>	
<p>Vessels of, entitled to treatment of most-favored nation, in German territorial waters, as regards sea fishing, maritime coasting trade, and maritime towage (Art. 271, p. 327; p. 119), and as to fishing boats all rights of inspection exercised solely by ships belonging to such Powers. (Art. 272, p. 327; p. 119.) These provisions are terminable in five years. (Art. 280, p. 333; p. 122.)</p>	
<p>New states without seacoast may have a merchant marine. (Art. 273, pp. 327-329; p. 120.)</p>	

XV. GERMANY ACCEPTS THE FOLLOWING RESTRICTIONS, GRANTS THE FOLLOWING RIGHTS, AND MAKES THE FOLLOWING OBLIGATIONS AS TO HER EXTERNAL COMMERCE—Continued.

Property and rights given up and duties and obligations undertaken by Germany.	Credit allowed for same.
<p style="text-align: center;">UNFAIR COMPETITION.</p> <p><i>Allied and Associated Powers:</i></p> <p>Goods of, to be protected from unfair competition by all legislative and administrative measures necessary, Germany to seize all fraudulently marked as to maker, origin, type, nature, or special characteristics (Art. 274, p. 329; p. 120), with special provisions relating to wines and spirits and their markings. (Art. 275, pp. 329-331; p. 120.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TREATMENT OF NATIONALS OF ALLIED OR ASSOCIATED POWERS.</p> <p>All measures relating to occupations, professions, trade, and industry must be equally applicable to all aliens and the same as enjoyed by the nationals of the most-favored nation; and all taxes, charges, and imposts direct or indirect, as to the property, rights, or interests of nationals or companies of such powers, and restrictions, must be those applied to German nationals and none other. (Art. 276, p. 331; p. 121.)</p> <p>Germany will recognize new nationalities acquired by her nationals under the laws of the Allied and Associated Powers. (Art. 278, p. 333; p. 121.)</p> <p>Germany will admit and permit to exercise their functions, consuls, appointed by the Allied or Associated Powers. (Art. 279, p. 333; p. 121.)</p> <p>Germany will extend to nationals of Allied and Associated Powers all rights and advantages of any kind which she has granted to nationals of Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, or Turkey, by treaties, conventions, or arrangements concluded before August 1, 1914, so long as such treaties, etc., remain in force. (Art. 291, p. 345; p. 125.)</p> <p>Germany will give to Allied and Associated Powers the benefit <i>ipso facto</i> of the rights and advantages of any kind which she has granted by treaties, conventions, or arrangements to non-belligerent states or their nationals since August 1, 1914, until the coming into force of this Treaty, so long as such treaties, conventions, or arrangements remain in force. (Art. 294, p. 347; p. 126.)</p>	

XVI. GERMANY ACCEPTS THE FOLLOWING RESTRICTIONS ON HER CONTROL OF INLAND COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION, AND THE INSTRUMENTALITIES THEREOF.

<p style="text-align: center;">FREEDOM OF TRANSIT.</p> <p>Germany grants freedom of transit, including crossing of territorial waters by rail, navigable waterways, or canal, to persons, goods, vessels, carriages, wagons, and mails coming from or going to the territories of any of the Allied or Associated Powers, without subjection to any transit duty or undue delay, and to national treatment as regards charges, facilities, and other matters, all charges imposed in traffic to be reasonable and not dependent directly or indirectly on ownership or nationality of the vessel or other vehicle. (Art. 321, p. 435; p. 157.)</p> <p>Goods in transit shall be exempt from all customs and other similar duties. (Art. 321, p. 435; p. 157.)</p> <p>Transmigration traffic across Germany is to be free and unimpeded. (Art. 322, p. 435; p. 158.)</p> <p><i>Importations and exportations:</i></p> <p>Germany will make no discrimination or preference, direct or indirect, in duties, charges, and prohibitions on goods or persons entering or leaving her territory on account either of origin or destination. (Art. 323, p. 437; p. 158.)</p> <p>Germany will not establish, as against the ports and vessels of any of the Allied and Associated Powers, any surtax or direct or indirect bounty for export or import by German vessels or ports, or by those of another</p>	
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XVI. GERMANY ACCEPTS THE FOLLOWING RESTRICTIONS ON HER CONTROL OF INLAND COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION, AND THE INSTRUMENTALITIES THEREOF—Continued.

Property and rights given up and duties and obligations undertaken by Germany.	Credit allowed for same.
<p style="text-align: center;">FREEDOM OF TRANSIT—continued.</p> <p>Power, for example, by means of a combined tariff; and goods or persons passing through ports or by vessels of the Allied and Associated Powers shall be subject to no formality or delay other than is incident to such traffic on German vessels or through German ports. (Art. 323, p. 437; p. 158.)</p> <p>Germany shall take all necessary administrative and technical measures to expedite transmission and forwarding of Allied and Associated goods, particularly perishable goods, equally with any other goods similarly routed and carried. (Art. 324, p. 437; p. 158.)</p> <p>Seaports of the Allied and Associated Powers shall enjoy all favors and all reduced tariffs granted on German railways or navigable waterways for the benefit of German ports or the port of another Power. (Art. 325, p. 439; p. 159.) And Germany must participate in the tariffs or combinations of tariffs intended to secure for ports of any Allied or Associated Power advantages similar to those granted by Germany to her own ports or the ports of any other Power. (Art. 326, p. 439; p. 159.)</p> <p>Nationals, vessels, and property of Allied or Associated Powers shall, without impediment, enjoy in all German ports and on the inland navigation routes of Germany, national treatment in all respects, with complete freedom of access to all places in Germany, and with national treatment as to port and harbor facilities, including stationing, loading and unloading, duties, charges of tonnage, harbor, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine and all analogous duties. Any preferential régime granted by Germany to any Power is immediately and unconditionally extended to all Allied and Associated Powers. (Art. 327, p. 441; p. 159.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FREE ZONES.</p> <p>Existing free zones in ports shall be maintained, and, with others to be established (Hamburg and Stettin, Art. 363, p. 469; p. 170), shall be subject to the Treaty régime. Goods entering or leaving such zones shall be subject to no import or export duty (except they leave the zone for consumption in the country where the zone is situated, or enter the zone for export, when the duties shall be the regular normal import or export duties Art. 330, p. 443; p. 160), except handling charges and specified statistical duty used for defraying the expenses of the port. (Art. 328, p. 441; p. 160.) All goods consumed in the zone shall be free of duty. (Art. 329, p. 443; p. 160.)</p> <p>The foregoing stipulations and provisions are subject to revision at any time after five years by the Council of the League of Nations. Failing such revision, the privileges may be enjoyed only on a basis of reciprocity, unless the Council extends the period. (Art. 378, p. 481; p. 175.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">INTERNATIONALIZATION OF WATERWAYS.</p> <p>Rivers Elbe, Vltava, Oder, Niemen (Russgrom-Memel-Niemen), and Danube are, as to certain parts thereof, declared international, and also all navigable parts of these river systems which naturally provide more than one state with access to the sea, together with lateral canals and channels, and any Rhine-Danube navigable waterway. (Art. 331, p. 443-445; p. 161.)</p> <p>On international waterways, declared by the Treaty, nationals, property, and flags of all nations are on a perfect equality—no distinctions being made between shipping of riparian and nonriparian state to the detriment of the latter, except that Germany may not engage in traffic between the ports of any Allied or Associated Power without the consent of that Power. (Art. 332, p. 445; p. 161.) This article also is subject to review and adjustment by the council of the League of Nations, as above set out. (Art. 378, p. 481; p. 175.) Only maintenance charges may be levied for the use of such waterways (Art. 333, p. 445; p. 161),</p>	

XVI. GERMANY ACCEPTS THE FOLLOWING RESTRICTIONS ON HER CONTROL OF INLAND COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION, AND THE INSTRUMENTALITIES THEREOF—

Property and rights given up and duties and obligations undertaken by Germany.	Credit allowed for same.
INTERNATIONALIZATION OF WATERWAYS—Continued.	
or for use of port facilities. (Art. 335, p. 447; <i>p. 162.</i>) Riparian states obliged to remove obstacles to navigation (Art. 336, p. 447; <i>p. 162.</i>), and to erect no impeding work. (Art. 337, p. 447; <i>p. 162.</i>)	
<i>To France:</i>	
On the French frontiers, subject to the provisions of the Convention of Mannheim, or a substituted Convention, or the stipulations of this Treaty, France has the right to take water from the Rhine to feed navigation and irrigation canals, with the right to execute necessary works on the German banks, and the exclusive right to the power derived from the works of regulation on the river (subject to payment to Germany of half the power actually produced), the exercise of such rights not to impede navigation or involve increase to tolls, Germany undertaking not to allow construction of lateral canals on the right bank opposite French frontiers and recognizing France's right to use lands on right bank for necessary works, compensation being made to Germany therefor. (Art. 358, p. 465; <i>p. 168.</i>)	
<i>To Switzerland:</i>	
Equivalent rights as to her Rhine frontier if she demands. (Art. 358, p. 465; <i>p. 168.</i>)	
<i>To Belgium:</i>	
An equivalent right to take water to feed a Rhine-Meuse navigable waterway, if constructed. (Art. 358, p. 465; <i>p. 168.</i>)	
Germany agrees to offer no objection to extending the jurisdiction of the central Rhine Commission, to designated portions of the Moselle, to additional portions of the upper part of the Rhine, and to lateral canals established to improve naturally navigable sections of the Rhine and Moselle, etc. (Art. 362, p. 469; <i>p. 170.</i>)	
RAILWAY PROVISIONS.	
German railway lines to carry goods of Allied and Associated Powers, either on through transit across Germany or to a destination in Germany, under the most favorable treatment as to rates, facilities, etc., accorded to any traffic by the railroads under similar conditions of transport, for example, length of route. The same treatment shall be accorded on request of any Allied or Associated Powers to specially designated goods coming from Germany to the Power. International tariffs involving through way bills shall be established. (Art. 365, p. 471; <i>p. 171.</i>) This article also subject to review and adjustment by the Council of the League of Nations as above set out. (Art. 378, p. 481; <i>p. 175.</i>)	
Germany must cooperate in the establishment of a through ticket service (for passengers and their luggage) which any Allied or Associated Power may require; must accept trains and carriages coming from the territories of such Powers, forward the same at her best speed for long-distance trains, at rates no higher than for German internal service for the same distance. Most favorable tariffs must be applied to emigrant traffic going to or coming from ports of the Allied or Associated Powers. (Art. 367, p. 473; <i>p. 171.</i>)	
Germany must not apply to such through service, or to emigrant service, any technical, fiscal, or administrative measures, such as customs examinations, general police, sanitary police, and control, which would impede or delay the service. (Art. 368, p. 475; <i>p. 172.</i>)	
Articles 367, 368 are also subject to review and adjustment by the Council of the League of Nations as above set out. (Art. 378, p. 481; <i>p. 175.</i>)	
German railway rolling stock must be so fitted with apparatus as to permit their inclusion in trains of such Allied and Associated Powers as	

XVI. GERMANY ACCEPTS THE FOLLOWING RESTRICTIONS ON HER CONTROL OF INLAND COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION, AND THE INSTRUMENTALITIES THEREOF—Continued.

Property and rights given up and duties and obligations undertaken by Germany.	Credit allowed for same.
<p style="text-align: center;">RAILWAY PROVISIONS—continued.</p> <p>are parties to the Berne Convention (May 15, 1886, modified May 18, 1907) without hampering the action of the continuous brake, which may within ten years be adopted by Allied and Associated Powers and the acceptance of Allied and Associated rolling stock in German trains, which rolling stock shall have on the German lines the same treatment as German rolling stock as regards movement, upkeep, and repairs. (Art. 370, p. 475; <i>p. 172.</i>)</p> <p>Germany's railway administration must make arrangements with contiguous states as to the working of interstate railways; if these fail to make an agreement, the points of difference will be settled by a Commission of experts, designated by the Allied and Associated Powers, on which Germany will be represented. (Art. 372, p. 479; <i>p. 173</i>; Art. 371, p. 477; <i>p. 173.</i>)</p> <p>For the present Germany must carry out instructions given her on behalf of the Allied and Associated Powers for the carriage of troops under the provisions of this treaty, and of material, ammunition, and supplies for any use, for the transportation of supplies for certain regions, for the restoration, as rapidly as possible, of the normal conditions of transport, and for the organization of postal and telegraphic services. (Art. 375, p. 481; <i>p. 174.</i>)</p> <p>Disputes between the interested Powers regarding the "interpretation and application of the preceding articles" (seemingly articles 321-375) are to be settled as provided by the League of Nations (Art. 376, p. 481; <i>p. 174</i>), which may at any time "recommend the revision of such of these Articles as relate to a permanent administrative régime." (Art. 377, p. 481; <i>p. 174.</i>)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">KIEL CANAL.</p> <p>Kiel Canal and its approaches must be maintained free and open to vessels of commerce and of war, of all nations at peace with Germany on terms of entire equality. (Art. 380, p. 483; <i>p. 175.</i>)</p> <p>Vessels of all nations to be treated on an absolute equality as to charges and facilities and in all other respects, with vessels of Germany or of the most favored nation, without impediment as to movements of vessels or persons beyond reasonable and necessary police, customs, sanitary, immigration and emigration regulation. (Art. 381, p. 483; <i>p. 175.</i>) Charges levied are to be such only as are necessary for maintenance, improvements, and expenses incurred in the interests of navigation. (Art. 382, p. 485; <i>p. 176</i>) and no other charges shall be levied. (Art. 384, p. 485; <i>p. 176.</i>)</p> <p>Germany is bound to remove obstacles or dangers to navigation, to insure maintenance of good conditions, and not to undertake any works of a nature to impede navigation on the canal or its approaches. (Art. 385, p. 485; <i>p. 176.</i>)</p> <p>Violations of the foregoing or disputes as to the interpretations of these articles are to be referred "to the jurisdiction instituted for the purpose by the League of Nations," but small questions shall be settled in the first instance by a local authority established at Kiel by Germany. Complaints thereto may be presented by the consuls of the interested Power. (Art. 386, p. 485; <i>p. 176.</i>)</p>	

MEMORANDUM NO. 1.

SPECIAL OBLIGATIONS OF GERMANY RELATING TO ALSACE-LORRAINE.

Shall apply no special measures to German money or monetary instruments current in Alsace-Lorraine. (Art. 57, p. 97; p. 36.)

Shall refund exceptional war expenditures advanced by Alsace-Lorraine or public bodies therein, beyond a proportional amount based on the ratio of the revenues of the Empire to the revenues of Alsace-Lorraine. (Art. 58, p. 97; p. 36.)

Restore to Alsace-Lorraine all property rights and interests belonging to them November 11, 1918, and now in Germany. (Art. 60, p. 99; p. 37.)

Shall bear expense of civil and military pensions earned on November 11, 1918. (Art. 62, p. 99; p. 37.)

Pay damages for injuries suffered by the civilian population as if Alsace-Lorraine were an Allied or Associated Country. (Art. 63, p. 99; p. 37; Art. 244, Annex I, p. 259; p. 95.)

For ten years, furnish electrical energy (power) under contracts in force, at a rate not higher than paid by German nationals. (Art. 69, p. 105; p. 39.)

Property rights of Alsace-Lorrainers dealt with, as if they had been during war on part of allied territory. (Art. 73, p. 107; p. 40.)

France may retain and liquidate all German national and society interests, Germany compensating her nationals. (Art. 74, p. 109; p. 40.)

France retains exclusive control over all questions of nationality of Alsace-Lorrainers. (Art. 79, Annex, p. 115 et seq.; p. 43 et seq.)

Germany to cancel any contract notified by French Government between Alsace-Lorrainers and Germans or German States or Empire, save certain contracts partly performed before November 11, 1918; who makes the compensation not specified. (Art. 75, p. 109; p. 41.)

Alsace-Lorrainers preserve full and entire enjoyment of industrial property rights in Germany. (Art. 76, p. 111; p. 41.)

France may prohibit—

Management or exploitation by Germans.

Ownership of mines and quarries by Germans.

German participation in metallurgical establishments.

(Art. 70, pp. 105-107; p. 40.)

Germany is to pay to the French Government such proportion of all reserves accumulated by the Empire or by public or private bodies dependent upon it, for the purposes of disability and old-age insurance, as would fall to the disability and old-age insurance fund at Strasbourg. The same shall apply in respect of the capital and reserves accumulated in Germany falling legitimately to other social insurance funds, to miners; superannuation funds, to the fund of railways of Alsace-Lorraine, to other superannuation organizations established for the benefit of the personnel of public administrations and institutions operating in Alsace-Lorraine, and also in respect of the capital and reserves due by the insurance fund of private employees at Berlin, by reason of engagements entered into for the benefit of insured persons of that category resident in Alsace-Lorraine. (Art. 77, p. 111; p. 41.)

MEMORANDUM NO. 2.

REDUCTION OF MILITARY, NAVAL, AND AIR FORCES.

1. Military Clauses:

Army must not exceed 100,000 effectives, who must be used only to maintain order in Germany, of whom 4,000 may be officers (Art. 160, p. 191; p. 71), the Army organization, equipment, armament, munitions, and material being specified by provisions and tables in the Treaty. (Arts. 160-162, pp. 191-193; pp. 71-72, and tables following Art. 180, p. 207; p. 77). Compulsory military service is abolished and hereafter the German Army can be constituted and recruited by voluntary enlistment only. (Art. 173, p. 201, p. 74.) The period of enlistment of noncommissioned officers and privates is twelve consecutive years (Art. 174, p. 201; p. 75), and the period of service for officers is twenty-five consecutive years. (Art. 175, p. 201; p. 75.) Officers remaining in the service must serve till they are 45 years old, and officers previously in the service must not take part in any military exercise, theoretical or practical. (Art. 175, pp. 201-203; p. 75.) Provisions covering allowable military schools are inserted (Art. 176, p. 203; p. 75), and "Educational establishments, the Universities, societies of discharged soldiers, shooting or touring clubs, and, generally speaking, associations of every description, whatever be the age of their members, must not occupy themselves with military matters. In particular they are forbidden to instruct or exercise their members or allow them to be instructed or exercised in the profession or use of arms." (Art. 177, p. 203; p. 75.) All measures of or appertaining to mobilization are forbidden. (Art. 178, p. 205; p. 76.) Germany must not send or accredit to any foreign country any naval, military, or air mission, nor allow any such mission to leave her territory, and must prevent her nationals enrolling in the Army, Navy, or Air Service of a foreign power, or being attached thereto as instructors. No Allied or Associated Power must enroll in or attach to their armies or naval or air forces any German national as instructors, but this shall not affect France's right to recruit for the Foreign Legion under her laws. (Art. 179, p. 205; p. 76.) Maintenance of military forces or assembling them, or upkeep of permanent works of mobilization, are forbidden on the left bank of the Rhine or within fifty kilometers of the right bank. (Art. 43, p. 61; p. 24.) All surplus arms, munitions, and war materials, including aircraft, must be surrendered to the Principal Allied and Associated Powers. (Art. 169, p. 199; p. 73.)

2. Naval Clauses:

German naval forces in commission must not exceed after 2 months from coming into force of Treaty, 6 battleships, 6 light cruisers, 12 destroyers, 12 torpedo boats, but no submarines, and an equal number of vessels constructed to replace these (Art. 181, p. 211; *p. 78*), but replacement ships must not exceed a specified displacement (10,000 tons for armored ships), and except when a ship is lost replacement shall not occur except after 20 years for battleships and cruisers, and 15 years for destroyers and torpedo boats, counting from the launching of the ship. (Art. 190, p. 217; *p. 81*.) All other warships must be placed in reserve or devoted to commercial purposes. (Art. 181, p. 211; *p. 78*.) The navy personnel shall not exceed 15,000 officers and men, with a total officers' strength of 1,500, and including naval and military corps or reserves (Art. 183, p. 211; *p. 79*), all raised by voluntary enlistment, for periods of 25 consecutive years for officers and 12 consecutive years for petty officers and enlisted men; replacements shall not exceed 5 per cent per annum of totals; and no officer or man of the mercantile marine shall receive any training in the Navy. (Art. 194, pp. 219-221; *p. 82*.) All surface warships not in German ports, and all now interned in neutral ports or in the ports of the Allied and Associated Powers, "cease to belong to Germany, who renounces all rights over them" (Art. 184, p. 213; *p. 79*). Eight named German battleships, 8 named light cruisers, 42 modern destroyers, and 50 modern torpedo boats chosen by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers. (Art. 185, p. 213; *p. 79*.) Surface warships now under construction are to be broken up (Art. 186, p. 215; *p. 80*) and certain named auxiliary cruisers and flat auxiliaries are to be disarmed and treated as merchant ships. (Art. 187, p. 215; *p. 80*.)

All German submarines, submarine salvage vessels and docks for submarines, "including the tubular dock," are to be delivered to the Principal Allied and Associated Powers. If any are unfit to proceed under their own power or to be towed to allied ports, they and all others in course of construction are to be broken up. (Art. 188, p. 217; *p. 80*.)

No materials derived from any of this breaking up shall be used except for purely industrial or commercial purposes; they may not be sold or disposed of to other countries. (Art. 189, p. 217; *p. 81*.)

The construction or acquisition of any submarine even for commercial purposes is forbidden. (Art. 191, p. 219; *p. 81*.)

3. Air Clauses:

The armed forces of Germany must not include any military or naval air forces and no dirigibles shall be kept. (Art. 198, p. 223; *p. 83*.) All military and naval aeronautical material (except 100 seaplanes, with a spare engine for each to be used in searching for submarine mines, must be delivered to the Principal Allied and Associated Powers. (Art. 198, p. 223; *p. 83*.)

In addition to the foregoing clauses, others in this Part may be noted as follows:

Within three months Germany must disclose to the Principal Allied and Associated Powers the nature and mode of manufacture of all explosives, toxic substances, and other like chemical preparations used or prepared for use by them in the war. (Art. 172, p. 201; *p. 74*.)

Moreover, the importation into Germany and the manufacture for and export out of Germany of all arms, munitions, and war materials (Art. 170, p. 199; *p. 74*), the manufacture and importation of asphyxiating, poisonous, or other gases, and all analogous liquids, materials, or devices (Art. 171, p. 199; *p. 74*), the manufacture and importation into Germany of armored cars, tanks, and similar constructions suitable for use in war (id. p. 199; *p. 74*), the manufacture for and export from Germany of arms, munitions, or naval war material (Art. 192, p. 219; *p. 81*), and for a period of six months "the manufacture and importation of aircraft, engines for aircraft, and parts of engines for aircraft" (Art. 201, p. 225; *p. 84*) is forbidden.

All the foregoing clauses are carried out under inter-Allied Commissions (one for military matters, Art. 208, p. 229, *p. 85*; one for naval, Art. 209, p. 231, *p. 86*; and one for aeronautics, Art. 210, p. 233, *p. 86*) whose "upkeep and cost," and "expenses of their work" shall be borne by Germany (Art. 207, p. 229, *p. 85*), which shall attach a qualified representative to each Commission, and which will give to the Commission "all necessary facilities for the accomplishment of their missions." (Art. 206, p. 229; *p. 85*.) At the end of three months, "German laws must have been modified and shall be maintained by the German Government in conformity with this part of the present treaty." (Art. 211, p. 233; *p. 87*.)

4. Fortifications:

No fortification on left bank of Rhine nor on right bank within 50 kilometers of the river. (Art. 42, p. 61; *p. 23*.)

No fortifications in plebescite areas of Kreise of Stuhm and Rosenberg and part of Kreise of Marienburg, if plebescite gives them to East Prussia. (Art. 97, p. 147; *p. 54*.)

Of Heligoland—destroyed—neither they nor any similar works shall be reconstructed. (Art. 115, pp. 165, 167; *p. 61*.)

In territory occupied by Allied and Associated troops, disarmed and dismantled, and no new ones erected. (Art. 180, pp. 205-207; *p. 76*.)

On east coast of Schleswig, Holstein, and north coast of Mecklenburg, existing fortifications demolished and guns removed, and no guns installed commanding maritime routes. (Art. 195, p. 221; *p. 82*.)

Fortifications on southern and eastern frontiers maintained as now. (Art. 180, p. 207; *p. 76*.)

Those already established within 50 kilometers of the German coast or on German islands off that coast (other than those specified in Art. 195) considered as of defensive character, and may remain where they are. (Art. 196, p. 221; *p. 82*.)

5. Evacuation by Military Forces of Germany:

From Poland, the German plebiscite area, within 15 days of coming into force of Treaty. (Art. 88, Annex I, p. 129; p. 48.)

From East Prussia—the plebiscite area, within 15 days of coming into force of Treaty. (Art. 95, p. 141; p. 52.)

From Kreise of Stuhm and Rosenberg and portion of Kreise of Mareinburg—a plebiscite area—within 15 days of coming into force of Treaty. (Art. 97, p. 145; p. 54.)

From Schleswig—designated portion—within 10 days of coming into force of Treaty. (Art. 109, p. 157; p. 58.)

MEMORANDUM NO. 3.**COMMISSIONS AND ANALAGOUS BODIES ESTABLISHED FOR THE CARRYING OUT OF THE TREATY PROVISIONS (EXCEPT THE CLEARING OFFICES, THE REPARATION COMMISSION, AND THE MIXED ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL, WHICH ARE TREATED IN SEPARATE MEMOS.).**

1. Belgium Boundary Commission:

A commission composed of seven persons—five appointed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, one by Germany, and one by Belgium—will be set up within 15 days from the coming into force of the present Treaty and will settle on the spot the new frontier lines between Belgium and Germany, taking into account the economic factors and means of communication. Decisions will be taken by a majority and will be binding on the parties concerned. (Art. 35, p. 57; p. 22.)

2. Saar Basin Boundary Commission:

A commission composed of five members—one appointed by France, one by Germany, and three by the Council of the League of Nations, which will select nationals of other powers—will be constituted within 15 days from the coming into force of the present Treaty, and will trace on the spot the frontier line prescribed by the Treaty, taking into consideration so far as possible local economic interests and existing communal boundaries. The decisions of this commission will be taken by a majority and will be binding on the parties concerned. (Art. 48, p. 67; p. 24.)

3. Saar Basin Governing Commission:

The government of the territory of the Saar Basin shall be entrusted to a commission representing the League of Nations. This commission shall be composed of five members chosen by the Council of the League of Nations—one to be a citizen of France, one a native of the Saar Basin not a citizen of France, and three members belonging to three countries other than France or Germany. The members are appointed for one year and may be reappointed. They may be removed by the Council of the League of Nations, which will refill the positions so vacated. (Art. 50, Annex, Chap. II, par. 16, 17, pp. 77, 79; p. 29.) The chairman, appointed from the members by the Council of the League, will act as the executive of the commission. (Id., par. 18, p. 79; p. 30.)

Within the territory of the Saar Basin the governing commission shall have all the powers of government hitherto belonging to the German Empire, Prussia, or Bavaria, including the appointment and dismissal of officials and the creation of such administrative and representative bodies as it may deem necessary. It shall have full powers to administer and operate the railroads, canals, and the different public services. Its decisions shall be taken by a majority. (Id., par. 19, p. 79; p. 30.)

4. Commission of Experts:

A commission of three experts—one nominated by Germany, one by France, and one, who will be neither a Frenchman or German, by the Council of the League of Nations—the decisions of the experts to be given by a majority, will determine the price in gold which Germany is to pay for France's right of ownership in the Saar Basin coal mines, which may be situated in such part of the territory of the Saar Basin as the League of Nations may decide favors a union with Germany as the result of the plebiscite to be held 15 years from the coming into force of the treaty. (Art. 50, Annex, Chap. III, pars. 34, 36, pp. 87, 89; pp. 33, 34.)

5. Boundary Commission for Czecho-Slovak State:

A commission composed of seven members—five nominated by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, one by Poland, and one by the Czecho-Slovak State—will trace on the spot the frontier line between Poland and the Czecho-Slovak State. The decisions of this commission will be taken by a majority and shall be binding on the parties concerned. (Art. 83, p. 119; p. 44.)

6. Boundary Commission of Poland:

A commission consisting of seven members—five of whom shall be nominated by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, one by Germany, and one by Poland—shall delimit on the spot the frontier line between Poland and Germany. The decision of the commission will be taken by a majority of five and shall be binding on the parties concerned. (Art. 87, p. 125; p. 46.)

7. International Commission Exercising Authority over Poland Upper Silecia Plebiscite Area:

A commission composed of four members designated by the following powers: United States of America, France, the British Empire, and Italy, will exercise authority over the plebiscite area of Upper Silesia. The commission shall enjoy all the powers exercised by the German or the Prussian Government, except those of legislation or taxation, and shall have the competence of interpreting its own powers, with authority to settle all questions arising from the execution of the commission clauses of the Treaty, which decision shall be taken by a majority vote. It shall be assisted by technical advisers chosen by it from among the local population. It shall conduct the plebiscite provided for by the treaty. (Art. 88, Annex, pars. 2, 3, pp. 129, 131; p. 48.)

8. International Commission Exercising Authority over the East Prussia Plebiscite Area:

A commission composed of five members appointed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers shall have general powers of administration and in particular will be charged with the duty of arranging for the vote and of taking such measures as it may deem necessary to insure its freedom, fairness, and secrecy. The commission will have all necessary authority to decide any questions to which the execution of these provisions will give rise and will make such arrangements as may be necessary for assistance in the exercise of its functions by officials chosen by itself from the local population. Its decisions will be taken by a majority. After the vote has been taken the Principal Allied and Associated Powers will then fix the frontier between East Prussia and Poland in this region. (Art. 95, pp. 141, 143; p. 52.)

9. Boundary Commission for Free City of Danzig:

A commission composed of five members, three appointed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, including a High Commissioner as president, one appointed by Germany and one by Poland, shall delimit on the spot the frontier of the Free City of Danzig territory, taking into account as far as possible the existing communal boundaries. (Art. 101, p. 151; p. 56.)

10. International Commission to Exercise Authority over the Northern Schleswig Plebiscite Area:

A commission composed of five members, three designated by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, one by Norway, and one by Sweden, or in the event of their failing to name the members, these two members also to be chosen by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers will exercise authority over the Northern Schleswig plebiscite zone.

The commission will have general powers of administration, with the power to remove and replace German authorities and to take all steps deemed by it necessary to insure the freedom, fairness, and secrecy of the vote. It shall be assisted by German and Danish technical advisers chosen by it from among the local population. Its decisions will be taken by a majority. (Art. 109, pp. 157, 159; p. 58.)

11. Schleswig Boundary Commission:

A commission composed of seven members, five of whom shall be nominated by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, one by Denmark, and one by Germany, shall be constituted within 15 days from the date when the final result of the vote is known, to trace the frontier line on the spot.

The decisions of the commission will be taken by a majority of votes and shall be binding on the parties concerned. (Art. 111, p. 163; p. 60.)

12. Military Inter-Allied Commission of Control:

The Military Inter-Allied Commission of Control will represent the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers in dealing with the German Government in all matters concerning the execution of the military clauses. (Art. 208, p. 229; p. 85.)

The number of members composing this commission and its internal procedure are not provided for.

The members of the commission are appointed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers. (Art. 203, p. 227; p. 85.)

13. Naval Inter-Allied Commission of Control:

The Naval Inter-Allied Commission of Control will represent the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers in dealing with the German Government in all matters concerning the execution of the naval clauses. (Art. 209, p. 231; p. 86.)

The members are appointed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers. (Art. 203, p. 227; p. 85.)

The method of appointment and provisions for the internal government of the commission are not given.

14. The Aeronautical Inter-Allied Commission of Control:

The Aeronautical Inter-Allied Commission of Control will represent the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers in dealing with the German Government in all matters concerning the execution of the air clauses. (Art. 210, p. 233; p. 86.)

The members are appointed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers. (Art. 203, p. 227; p. 85.)

The number of members of the internal procedure of the commission are not provided for.

15. Prisoners' Commission:

A commission composed of representatives of the Allied and Associated Powers on the one part and of the German Government on the other will carry out the repatriation of German prisoners of war and interned civilians.

For each of the Allied and Associated Powers a subcommission composed exclusively of representatives of the interested Power and of delegates of the German Government, shall regulate the details of carrying into effect the repatriation of the prisoners of war. (Art. 215, p. 237; p. 88.)

The repatriation of prisoners of war and interned civilians shall take place as soon as possible after the coming into force of the present treaty and shall be carried out with the greatest rapidity. (Art. 214, p. 237; p. 87.)

16. Commission on Graves:

Germany agrees to recognize any commission appointed by an Allied or Associated Government for the purpose of identifying, registering, caring for, or erecting suitable memorials over the graves of soldiers and sailors buried in German territory, and to facilitate the discharge of the duties of such commissions. This provision seems to be reciprocal in favor of Germany. (Art. 225, p. 243; p. 89.)

17. Commission on Social and State Insurance in Ceded Territory:

A commission of five members, one appointed by the German Government, one by the other interested Government, and three by the governing body of the International Labor Office from the nationals of other States, shall determine the conditions of transfer of such portions of the reserves accumulated by the Government of the German Empire or of German States, or by public or private organizations under their control, as is attributable to the carrying on of social or State insurance in ceded territory, unless such transfer has been arranged by special convention within three months after the coming into force of the present treaty. (Art. 312, p. 427, 429; p. 155-156.)

18. International Commission for the Elbe (Labe) River:

The Elbe (Labe) shall be placed under the administration of an international commission which shall comprise four representatives of the German States bordering on the river, two representatives of the Czecho-Slovak State, one representative of Great Britain, one representative of France, one representative of Italy, and one representative of Belgium. Whatever be the number of members present, each delegation shall have the right to record a number of votes equal to the number of representatives allotted to it. If certain of these representatives can not be appointed at the time of the coming into force of the present Treaty, the decisions of the commission shall nevertheless be valid. (Art. 340, p. 451; p. 164.)

This commission shall proceed immediately to prepare a project for the revision of existing international agreements and regulations (Art. 343, p. 453; p. 164), which project shall designate the headquarters of the commission, prescribe the manner in which its president is to be nominated, specify the extent of the commission's powers, particularly in regard to the execution of works of maintenance, control, and improvements on the river system, the financial régime, the fixing and collection of charges and regulations for navigation, and shall define the sections of the river or its tributaries to which the international régime shall be applied. (Art. 344, p. 453; p. 165.)

19. International Commission for the Oder (Odra) River:

The Oder (Odra) shall be placed under the administration of an international commission which shall comprise one representative of Poland, three representatives of Prussia, one representative of the Czecho-Slovak State, one representative of Great Britain, one representative of France, one representative of Denmark, and one representative of Sweden.

If certain of these representatives can not be appointed at the time of the coming into force of the present Treaty, the decisions of the commission shall nevertheless be valid. (Art. 341, p. 451; p. 164.)

This commission shall proceed immediately to prepare a project for the revision of existing international agreements and regulations (Art. 343, p. 453; p. 164), which project shall designate the headquarters of the commission, prescribe the manner in which its President is to be nominated, specify the extent of the commission's powers, particularly in regard to the execution of works of maintenance, control, and river improvements on the river system, the financial régime, the fixing and collection of charges and regulations for navigation, and shall define the sections of the river or its tributaries to which the international régime shall be applied. (Art. 344, p. 453; p. 165.)

20. International Commission of the Niemen (Russtrom-Memel-Niemen) River:

Upon request to the League of Nations by any riparian State, the Niemen (Russtrom-Memel-Niemen) shall be placed under the administration of an international commission, which shall comprise one representative of each riparian State and three representatives of other States specified by the League of Nations. (Art. 342, p. 453; p. 164.)

21. International Commission for the Danube System:

A commission shall be appointed composed of two representatives of German riparian States, one representative of each other riparian State, and one representative of each nonriparian represented in the future on the European Commission of the Danube, and shall be placed in charge of the administration of the Danube system referred to in Article 331 (p. 443; p. 161).

If certain of these representatives can not be appointed at the time of the coming into force of the present Treaty, the decisions of the commission shall nevertheless be valid. (Art. 347, p. 455; p. 165.)

This commission shall undertake provisionally the administration of the river in conformity with the principles of Articles 332 to 337 (pp. 445-447; pp. 161, 162) until such time as a definite statute regarding the Danube is concluded by the Powers nominated by the Allied and Associated Powers. (Art. 348, p. 455; p. 165.) This conference will be of the Powers nominated by the Allied and Associated Powers. (Art. 349, p. 457; p. 166.)

22. Commission Free Zones in Northern Ports:

A commission consisting of one delegate of Germany, one delegate of the Czecho-Slovak State, and one delegate of Great Britain shall decide as to the delimitation of the free zones in Hamburg and Stettin, which Germany shall lease to the Czecho-Slovak State for a period of 99 years (Art. 363, p. 469; p. 170) and the equipment of such areas, their exploitation, and in general all conditions for their utilization, including the amount of the rental. Such conditions shall be susceptible of revision every 10 years in the same manner and Germany declares in advance that she will adhere to the decisions so taken. (Art. 364, p. 471; p. 170.)

23. Commission of Experts on Railways:

Commission of Experts on Railways designated by the Allied and Associated Powers, on which Germany shall be represented, shall as regards railway lines, ceded by Germany to States obtaining part of her territory, where said railway lines have no special rolling stock, fix the proportion of the stock existing on the system

to which the lines belong, which Germany shall hand over to the ceded system. These commissions shall also specify the locomotives, "carriages," and "wagons" to be handed over in each case; they shall decide upon the conditions of their acceptance and shall make the provisional arrangement necessary to ensure their repair in German workshops. (Art. 371, p. 477; p. 173.)

The High Contracting Parties agree that, in the absence of any subsequent agreement to the contrary, the chairman of any commission established by the present Treaty shall in the event of an equality of votes be entitled to a second vote. (Art. 437, p. 533; p. 19.)

MEMORANDUM NO. 4.

THE REPARATION COMMISSION.

1. Constitution and Personnel of the Commission (Art. 244, Annex II, p. 261 et seq.; p. 96, et seq.):

Each of the Powers named below will appoint one delegate and also one assistant delegate, who takes the delegate's place in case of the latter's illness or necessary absence, the assistant delegate at other times having merely the right to be present at proceedings without taking any part therein.

These powers are the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State. On no occasion shall more than five of the Powers have the right to take part in the proceedings of the commission and record votes, and the delegates of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy shall have the right on all occasions. The delegate of Belgium shall sit whenever the delegate of Japan (who sits on questions relating to damage at sea and the condemnation of concessions in Russia, China, etc., Art. 260, p. 317; p. 116, or the delegate of the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, who sits on questions relating to Austria, Hungary, or Bulgaria) does not sit.

Any Government represented on the commission may withdraw upon 12 months' notice filed with the commission, the notice being confirmed in the course of the sixth month after the date of the original notice.

Other interested Allied and Associated Powers may appoint a delegate to be present and act as assessor in respect to that Power's claims and interests when under examination or discussion, but the assessor has no right to vote.

Proceedings of the commission are private unless the commission otherwise determines.

There shall be a chairman or vice chairman of the commission holding office for one year and eligible for reelection.

The German Government will accord to the members of the commission and its authorized agents the same rights and immunities as are enjoyed in Germany by duly accredited diplomatic agents of friendly Powers and will pay the salaries and expenses of the commission and of its staff. (Art. 240, p. 255; p. 94.)

A member of the commission is responsible to his own Government for his acts of omission or commission, and no Allied or Associated Government assumes any responsibility in respect to any other Government.

The commission shall be dissolved when all the amounts due from Germany and her Allies under the present Treaty or the decisions of the commission have been discharged and all sums received, or their equivalents shall have been distributed to the Powers interested. (Art. 244, Annex II, par. 23, p. 277; p. 101.)

Powers and Jurisdiction of the Commission (Art. 244, Annex II, p. 261; p. 96):

The commission is not bound by any code or rules of law or by any particular rule of evidence of procedure, "but shall be guided by justice, equity, and good faith." Cases involving the same principles and rules should be similarly decided. The commission will establish rules relating to methods of proof of claims and will act on any trustworthy modes of computation. (Par. 11.)

The commission has the right to appoint all necessary officers, agents, and employees requisite for the executions of its functions and fix their remuneration; may constitute committees, whose members need not be members of the commission; take all executive steps necessary for the discharge of its duties; and delegate authority and discretion to officers, agents, and committees. (Par. 7.)

"The commission shall in general have wide latitude as to its control and handling of the whole reparation problem as dealt with in this part of the present Treaty and shall have authority to interpret its provisions. Subject to the provisions of the present Treaty, the commission is constituted by the several Allied and Associated Governments referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 above (those appointing delegates and assessors) as the exclusive agency of the said Governments, respectively, for receiving, selling, holding, and distributing the reparation payments to be made by Germany under this part of the present Treaty." (Par. 12.)

The Reparation Commission determines the amount of damage for which compensation is to be made by Germany after giving the German Government a "just opportunity" to be heard (Art. 233, p. 251; p. 92), but Germany may take no part in the decisions of the commission, which shall also afford a similar opportunity to the Allies of Germany when it shall consider that their interests are in question. (Art. 244, Annex II, par. 10, p. 265; p. 97.)

The following additional functions are worthy of note:

The Reparation Commission shall—

Draw up a schedule of payments prescribing the time and manner for securing and discharging the entire obligation within a period of 30 years from May 1, 1921. (Art. 233, p. 251; p. 92.)

Determine in its discretion when and to what extent the payments of Germany shall be extended or modified (Arts. 233, 234, p. 251; p. 92), and shall hear evidence and arguments on the part of Germany on any questions connected with her capacity to pay. (Art. 244, Annex II, par. 9, p. 265; p. 97.)

Determine within the limits of rules laid down the amount of bonds or other obligations which Germany shall issue and as to when they shall be issued, which bonds are to be both a guarantee and an acknowledgment of the debt they cover. (Art. 244, Annex II, par. 12, p. 269, et seq.; p. 99.)

Lay down the procedure under which shall be restored cash and property seized or sequestered by Germany during the war. (Art. 238, p. 255, p. 93.)

Receive from Germany the merchant ships and fishing boats which she must deliver. (Art. 244, Annex III, p. 277; p. 102.)

Determines the specifications of the ships to be built by Germany for the account of the Allied and Associated Governments, the conditions under which they are to be built and delivered, the price per ton at which they are to be accounted for by the Reparation Commission, and all other questions relating to the accounting, ordering, building, and delivery of the ships. (Id., p. 279; p. 103.)

Take title to that portion of the German River fleet which is turned over to make good the losses incurred during the war by the Allied and Associated Powers. (Id. p. 281; p. 103.)

Consider the lists filed with it by the Allied and Associated Governments showing animals, machinery, equipment, tools, and like articles of a commercial character, which have been seized, consumed, or destroyed by Germany, or destroyed in direct consequence of military operations, which the Governments desire to have restored for meeting their immediate and urgent needs, as also of reconstruction materials (stones, bricks, refractory bricks, tiles, wood, window glass, steel, lime, cement, etc.), machinery, heating apparatus, furniture and like articles which the powers desire to have produced and manufactured in Germany and delivered to them to permit of the restoration of the invaded areas. The commission shall then determine the amount and number of materials and animals mentioned in the lists which Germany is to be required to furnish. (Id., Annex IV, pp. 283, 285; p. 104-105.)

Give the representatives of the German Government an opportunity and a time to be heard on their ability to furnish such materials, articles, and animals. (Id., p. 287; p. 105.)

Determine the value to be attributed to such materials, articles, and animals and the amount thereof to be credited against the reparation account. (Id., p. 287; p. 105.)

Pass upon the amount of coal which Germany should be called upon to furnish under the options granted in the Treaty, as also the replacement of coke for coal, the delivery of benzol, coal tar, and sulphate of ammonia. (Art. 244, Annex V, p. 291, et seq.; p. 106, et seq.)

Have the right to require the delivery of 50 per cent of the total stock of each and every kind of dyestuff and chemical drug in Germany or under German control at the date of the coming into force of the treaty, the price to be paid for such dyestuffs and so to be credited against the reparation account to be fixed by the commission. (Art. 244, Annex VI, p. 295, et seq.; p. 108.) Germany also agrees to deliver during any six months period up to January 1, 1925, up to 25 per cent of the German production of such dyestuffs and chemicals produced during the preceding six months, or 25 per cent of the normal production. (Id., par. 2, p. 297; p. 109.)

Have the power to make exceptions to the priority distribution provided by the Treaty for the revenue of the German Empire and its constituent States. (Art. 248, p. 305; p. 111.)

Determine the amount of the public debt (Empire or State) which cessionary States shall assume in respect to the territorial areas ceded to them, as also the method of discharging such obligation. (Art. 254, p. 309; p. 113.)

Fix the value of all State property ceded by the Treaty to the Allied and Associated Powers, which property shall include the private property of the former German Emperor and other royal personages, such value to be paid by the acquiring States to the Reparation Commission for credit on the reparation account in favor of the German Government. (Art. 256, p. 311; p. 114.)

May demand that the German Government become possessed of rights and interests of German nationals in public utilities and concessions in Russia, China, Turkey, Austria, Hungary, and Bulgaria or in the possessions or dependencies of these States or any territory formerly belonging to Germany or her allies to be ceded by Germany or her allies to any Power or to be administered by a mandatory under the present Treaty; and may require the German Government to transfer all such rights and interests to the Reparation Commission, which shall credit Germany on the reparation account the value of said rights and interests as assessed by itself. (Art. 260, p. 317; p. 116.)

Is authorized to accept on account of the bill against Germany for the total amount of her damage (which shall be concluded and notified to the German Government on or before May 1, 1921, as representing the extent of the Government's obligations) (Art. 233, p. 251; p. 92) chattels, properties, commodities, businesses, rights, concessions, within or without Germany territory, ships, bonds, shares or securities of any kind, or currencies of Germany or other States, the value of such substitutes for gold being fixed at a fair and just amount by the commission itself, which shall have due regard in accepting such payments, for any legal or equitable interests of the Allied and Associated Powers or of neutral Powers or of their nationals therein. (Art. 244, Annex II, pars. 19, 20, p. 275; p. 101.)

Determine the debt Belgium owes to the Allied and Associated Powers, incurred up to November 11, 1918, with interest at 5 per cent, and accept German bonds for this amount. (Art. 232, p. 249; p. 91.)

Make decisions regarding cancellation of German debt (Art. 234, p. 251, p. 92; Art. 244, Annex II, par. 13, p. 271; p. 99), accompanied by a statement of reasons (Art. 244, Annex II, par. 12 (f), p. 269, p. 99), but any cancellation must be with the specific authority of the several Governments represented upon the commission. (Art. 234, p. 251; p. 92.)

Require information from German Government relative to financial situation and operation and to the property productive capacity, and stocks and current production of raw materials and manufactured articles of Germany and her nationals, also information regarding military operations. (Art. 240, p. 255; p. 94.)

Determine credits to be made to Germany on account of transfers, rights, concessions, or other interests not specifically covered. (Art. 243, p. 257; p. 94.)

Must take bonds and undertakings from Germany as stipulated. (Art. 244, Annex II, par. 12 (c), p. 267; p. 98.)

May take into account in fixing total amount of debt against Germany, interest due on sums arising out of the reparation of material damages as from November 11, 1918, up to May 1, 1921. (Art. 244, Annex II, par. 16, p. 273; p. 100.)

Make recommendation of action to be taken against Germany in case of default by Germany in performance of any obligation imposed by Part VIII. (Art. 244, Annex II, par. 17, p. 273; p. 100; and see Art. 430, p. 521; p. 189.)

Indicate to German Government measures to be taken by it to secure full title to ships transferred to neutral flags during war, or now in process of such transfer without consent of Allied or Associated Governments. (Art. 244, Annex III, par. 7, p. 281; p. 103.)

Determine amounts representing expenditures by the German Empire or States upon the Government properties referred to in Article 256. (Art. 255, p. 311; p. 113.)

Determine value of Saar Basin property ceded to France. (Art. 50, Annex, Chap. I, par. 5, p. 71; p. 27.)

Determine amount of German debt arising from measures adopted by the German and Prussian Governments with a view to German colonization of Poland. (Art. 92, p. 137; p. 51.)

Approve estimates of French Government relating to deposits, credits, and advances effected under the agreements dealing with Equatorial Africa. (Art. 125, p. 171; p. 64.)

Determine value of buildings, forests, and other State property which belonged to former Kingdom of Poland. (Art. 92, p. 137; p. 51.)

Determine value of Germany's portion of the capital of the State Bank of Morocco. (Art. 145, p. 183; p. 68.)

All proceedings of the commission shall be private, unless on particular occasions the commission shall otherwise determine for special reasons. (Art. 244, Annex II, par. 8, p. 265; p. 97.)

MEMORANDUM NO. 5.

CLEARING OFFICES.

PROPERTY, RIGHTS, AND INTERESTS, INCLUDING PECUNIARY OBLIGATIONS OF GERMAN NATIONALS IN ALLIED AND ASSOCIATED COUNTRIES AND OF THE NATIONALS OF THE ALLIED AND ASSOCIATED COUNTRIES IN GERMANY.

[See generally Part X, Sec. III, pp. 347-367, pp. 127-133, and Sec. IV, pp. 367-385, pp. 134-141.]

First. As to the property of German nationals in Allied and Associated territory:

Under the Treaty the Allied and Associated Powers reserve the right to retain and liquidate all property, rights, and interests belonging at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty to German nationals, or companies controlled by them, within their territories, colonies, possessions, and protectorates, including territory ceded to them by the present Treaty, this liquidation to be carried out in accordance with the laws of the allied or associated state concerned, the price to be fixed in accordance with the methods of sale or valuation adopted by the laws of the country in which the property has been retained or liquidated. Proceeds of industrial property dealt with in the same way, unless legislation in force at the time of signature of treaty, otherwise directs. (Art. 306, p. 417; p. 152.) The German owner shall not be able to dispose of his property, right, or interests, nor to subject them to any charge without the consent of the State in which the property is located. (Art. 297 (b), p. 367; p. 134.)

The Treaty also provides that as between the Allied and Associated Powers or their nationals on the one hand and Germany or her nationals on the other hand all the exceptional war measures or measures of transfer (both of which terms are defined in the Treaty, see Art. 298, Annex, par. 3 and 4, p. 377, 379, p. 138, and cover roughly activities such as those of the Alien Property Custodian in the United States) or acts done or to be done in execution of such measures as defined in paragraphs 1 and 3 of the Annex to Article 298 (pp. 375-377; pp. 137-138) shall be considered as final and binding upon all persons except as regards the reservations laid down in the Treaty.

Paragraph 1 (p. 375; p. 137) of the Annex above mentioned amplifies this confirmation of the exceptional war measures or measures of transfer by the powers (and as to the provisions of paragraph 1, of Germany also). Paragraph 2 (p. 377; p. 137) provides further that no claim or action shall be made or brought against any Allied or Associated Power or against any person acting on behalf of or under the direction of any legal authority or department of the Government of such a Power by Germany or by any German national wherever resident in respect of any action or omission with regard to his property, right, or interests during the war or in preparation for the war. Similarly no claim or action shall be made or brought against any person in respect of any act or omission under or in accordance with the exceptional war measures, laws, or regulations of any Allied or Associated Power.

The property, rights, and interests of German nationals will continue to be subject to exceptional war measures that have been or will be taken with regard to them pursuant to the authorization above recited until the complete liquidation therein contemplated has been completed. (Art. 298, Annex, par. 9, p. 381; p. 139.)

Furthermore all investments wheresoever effected with the cash assets of the nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany, including companies and associations in which such nationals were interested, by persons responsible for the administration of enemy property or having control over such administration or by order of such persons or of any authority whatsoever, shall be annulled. These cash assets shall be accounted for irrespective of any such investments. (Art. 298, Annex, par. 12, p. 383; p. 140.)

Again compensation in respect of damages or injuries inflicted upon the property of the nationals of Allied and Associated Powers in Germany may be charged upon the property of German nationals within the territory or under the control of the creditor national's State. This German property may be constituted as a pledge for enemy liabilities under the conditions fixed by paragraph 4 of the Annex hereto. The payment of the compensation may be made by the Allied or Associated State and the amount will be debited to Germany. (Art. 297 (e), p. 369; p. 134.)

Finally Germany undertakes to compensate her nationals in respect of the sales or retention of their property, rights, or interests in Allied or Associated States. (Art. 297 (i), p. 373; p. 136.)

Second. The property of the nationals of Allied and Associated Powers in Germany:

In the first place the exceptional war measures and measures of transfer (defined as already indicated), taken by Germany with respect to the property, rights, and interests of the nationals of Allied and Associated Powers including companies and associations in which they are interested, *when liquidation has not been completed*, shall be immediately discontinued or stayed and the property, rights, and interests concerned restored to their owners who shall enjoy full rights therein as provided in the Treaty. (Art. 297 (a), p. 367; p. 134.)

As to the confirmation (of paragraph 1 of the Annex to Art. 298, p. 375; p. 137) of the complete acts of the German Government instrumentalities (equivalent to the American Alien Property Custodian) there is this proviso: This confirmation will not apply to such of the measures mentioned as have been taken by the German authorities in invaded or occupied territory, nor to such of the mentioned measures as have been taken by Germany or the German authorities since November 11, 1918, all of which shall be void. (Art. 298, Annex, par. 1, p. 377; p. 137.)

As to the property and rights of the nationals of the Allied or Associated Powers within whose territory legislative measures prescribing the general liquidation of enemy property, rights, or interests were not applied before the signature of the armistice the following procedure may be had. (Art. 297 (f) (g), pp. 369-371; p. 135.)

Whenever a national of such a power is entitled to property which has been subjected to a measure of transfer in German territory, and expresses a desire for its restitution, his claim for compensation shall be satisfied by the restitution of the said property, if it still exists in specie, free from any encumbrances or burdens with which it may have been charged after the liquidation, all third parties injured by the restitution being indemnified. Allied and Associated Powers must specify the property, rights, and interests as to which they intend to exercise this right of restitution which will be carried out by order of the German Government or of the authorities which have been substituted for it. (Art. 298, Annex, par. 7, p. 381; p. 139.)

As to all such property, rights, and interests so restored Germany undertakes to restore and maintain such property in the legal position obtaining in respect of the property, rights, and interests of German nationals under the laws in force before the war, and not to subject any such property, rights, or interests to any measures in derogation of property rights which will not apply equally to property rights and interests of German nationals and to pay adequate compensation in the event of the application of these measures. (Art. 298, p. 373; p. 136.) These provisions apply also to property as to which exceptional war measures of transfer have been discontinued.

Furthermore, the nationals of Allied and Associated Powers shall be entitled to compensation in respect of damages or injury inflicted upon their property, rights, or interests, including any company or association in which they are interested in German territory as it existed on August 1, 1914, by the application either of the exceptional war measures or measures of transfer mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 3 of the Annex hereto. The claims made in this respect by such nationals shall be investigated and the total of the compensation shall be determined by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for in Section VI of Part X or by an arbitrator appointed by that tribunal. (Art. 297 (e), p. 369; p. 134.)

Finally, Germany must, within six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, deliver to each Allied or Associated Power all securities, certificates, deeds, or other documents of title held by its nationals and relating to property, rights, or interests situated in the territory of that Allied or Associated Power, including any bonds, stocks, debentures, debenture stocks, or other obligations of any company incorporated in accordance with the laws of that power. (Art. 298, Annex, par. 10, p. 383; p. 139.)

In brief, Germany is to cease all exceptional war measures and measures of transfer and restore to the nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers their property affected thereby; is to restore any of their property still existing in specie; is to grant compensation for all damages or injuries inflicted upon their property; and is to deliver to each of the Powers the securities held by Germans of any company created under the laws of the Power.

Third. Disposition of the proceeds of enemy property:

The net proceeds of the sales of enemy property, rights, or interests wherever situated carried out either by virtue of war legislation or by the application of the provisions of Article 297, and in general all cash assets of enemies shall be dealt with as follows:

Two plans are provided—one for those not adopting the provisions of Section III and the Annex thereto (Part X) and the other that provided for by said section. (Art. 297 (h-1, 2) p. 371; p. 135.)

A. Plan to be followed by those not adopting Section III of Part X:

(1) Property of the nationals of Allied or Associated Governments held by Germany.

The proceeds of property, rights, and interests and the cash assets of the nationals of Allied or Associated Powers held by Germany shall be paid immediately to the person entitled thereto or to his Government. (Art. 297 (h-2), p. 371; p. 135.)

(2) Property of German nationals held by Allied or Associated Powers.

The proceeds of property, rights, and interests and the cash assets of German nationals received by an Allied or Associated Power shall be subject to disposal by such power in accordance with its laws and regulations and may be applied in payment of claims and debts defined by this article or paragraph 4 of the Annex hereto. (Art. 297 (h-2), p. 371; p. 135.)

The provisions of paragraph 4 referred to are as follows:

All property, rights, and interests of German nationals within the territory of any Allied or Associated Power and the net proceeds of their sale, liquidation or other dealing therewith may be charged by that Allied or Associated Power in the first place with payment of amounts due in respect of claims by the nationals of that Allied or Associated Power with regard to their property, rights, and interests, including companies and associations in which they are interested in German territory, or debts owing to them by German nationals, and with payment of claims growing out of acts committed by the German Government or by any German authorities since July 31, 1914, and before that Allied or Associated Power entered into the war. The amount of such claims may be assessed by an arbitrator appointed by Mr. Gustave Ador, if he is willing, or if no such appointment is made by him, by an arbitrator appointed by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for in Section VI. They may be charged in the second place with payment of the amounts due in respect of claims by the nationals of such Allied or Associated Power with regard to their property, rights, and interests in the territory of other enemy powers, in so far as those claims are otherwise unsatisfied. (Art. 298, Annex, par. 4, p. 379; p. 138.)

Any property, rights, and interests or proceeds thereof or cash assets not used as above provided may be retained by the said Allied or Associated Power, and if retained the cash value thereof shall be dealt with as provided in Article 243 (p. 257; p. 94)—that is to say, it will be credited to Germany in respect of her reparation obligations. (Art. 297 (h-2), p. 371; p. 135; and see Arts. 242, 243, p. 257; p. 94.)

Liquidation effected in new States signatories of the present Treaty or in States which are not entitled to share in the reparation payments to be made by Germany. The proceeds of liquidations effected by such States shall, subject to the rights of the Reparation Commission under the present Treaty, particularly under Articles 235 (p. 253; p. 93) and 260 (p. 317; p. 116), be paid direct to the owner. If the owner be not satisfied and apply to the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, such tribunal shall itself or by an arbitrator examine the case and if satisfied that the conditions of the sale or measures taken by the Government of the State in question outside its general legislation were unfairly prejudicial to the price obtained shall have discretion to award to the owner equitable compensation to be paid by that State. (Art. 297 (h-2), p. 373; p. 136.)

B. Powers adopting Section III (p. 347; p. 127) and the Annex thereto proceed as follows:

It is in the first place to be observed that this section is entitled "Debts" and apparently relates, primarily at least, only to the settlement and adjustment of debts between German nationals and the nationals of Allied and Associated Powers. It does not appear clear in what manner property, rights, and interests other than debts, which are covered by Section IV, which follows (p. 367; p. 134), are to be adjusted under Section III, although the plan for adjustment under Section IV is reasonably clear, and it seems in contemplation (Art. 296, p. 349; p. 127) that such property, rights, and interests mentioned in Section IV shall be accounted for under this procedure. Moreover, the class of debts which may be adjusted under this section are confined to the following (Art. 296, p. 347; p. 127):

1. Debts payable before the war and running from a national of one of the Contracting Powers residing within its territory and due to a national of an Opposing Power residing within its territory;
2. Debts which became payable during the war to nationals of one of the Contracting Powers residing within its territory and arose out of transactions or contracts with the nationals of an Opposing Power, resident within its territory, of which the total or partial execution was suspended on account of the declaration of war;
3. Interest which has accrued due before and during the war to a national of one of the Contracting Powers in respect of securities issued by an Opposing Power, provided that the payment of interest on such securities to the nationals of that Power or to neutrals has not been suspended during the war;
4. Capital sums which have become payable before and during the war to nationals of one of the Contracting Powers in respect of securities issued by one of the Opposing Powers, provided that the payments of such capital sums to nationals of that Power or to neutrals has not been suspended during the war.

The settlement of these debts is accomplished under the following principles and plan:

A. Each Government guarantees the payment of all such debts of its nationals except where the debtor was in a state of bankruptcy before the war or had given formal indication of insolvency or where the debt was due by a company whose business had been liquidated under emergency legislation during the war. This does not apply to territory invaded or occupied by the enemy before the armistice. (Art. 296 (b), p. 349; p. 127.) This guaranty is effective whenever for any reason a debt is not recoverable because of the reasons above mentioned or where the debt has been barred by the statute of limitations in force in the debtor's country. (Id., Annex, par. 4, p. 355; p. 129.)

Within six months of the establishment of the Clearing Office, creditors must give notice of debts due them, and shall furnish the office with any document and information required of them. (Art. 296, Annex, par. 5, p. 355; p. 129.)

A debtor Clearing House must credit a Creditor Clearing House with every debt admitted by the debtor even though it be unable to collect it. The Government concerned will, nevertheless, invest their respective Clearing Offices with all necessary powers for the recovery of debts which have been admitted. (Id., par. 14, p. 359; p. 131.)

B. Each of the High Contracting Parties shall prohibit, as from the coming into force of the present Treaty, both the payment and the acceptance of payment of such debts and also of communications between the interested parties with regard to the adjustment of said debts otherwise than through the Clearing Offices to be established. (Art. 296 (a), p. 349; *p. 127*.) Violations of this prohibition shall be punished with the same penalties which are provided by legislation for trading with the enemy (*id.*, Annex, par. 3, p. 353; *p. 129*), and the parties to the Treaty agree to take all suitable measures to trace and punish collusion between enemy creditors and debtors and to communicate one with another any evidence and information which might help the discovery and punishment of such collusion. (*Id.*, Annex, par. 5, p. 355; *p. 129*.) Moreover, each country must prohibit within its territory all legal processes relating to the payment of enemy debts except in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty. (*Id.*, par. 3, p. 353; *p. 129*.)

C. Each country shall establish a Clearing Office for the collection and payment of debts due to its nationals and for the collection for payment of debts due from its nationals to nationals of the opposing party. (Art. 296, Annex, par. 1, p. 353; *p. 128*.) It moreover appears that by agreement between the Allied and Associated Powers, these Clearing Offices may similarly act with reference to the nationals of one resident in the other; that is, an American Clearing Office could act in the settlement of a debt running from a German to a Frenchman resident in the United States. (Art. 296 (f), p. 353; *p. 128*.)

In appointing the personnel of a Clearing Office or of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal due regard shall be paid to the knowledge possessed by the personnel of the language of the other country concerned. (*Id.*, Annex, par. 21, p. 363; *p. 132*.)

D. Each Clearing Office is both a debtor Clearing Office and a Creditor Clearing Office. As a creditor Clearing Office it notifies the Clearing Office of the other country (which for this purpose is a debtor Clearing Office) of all the debts which have been declared against the other Clearing Office. (*Id.*, Annex, par. 5, p. 355; *p. 129*.) As a debtor Clearing Office it informs the Clearing Office of the other country (which for that purpose is a Creditor Clearing Office) of all debts which have been admitted and of debts which are contested, in the latter case giving the grounds for the nonadmission of the debts. (*Id.*)

Or, differently stated, the American Clearing Office notifies the German Clearing Office of all debts claimed by American citizens against Germans and of all claims admitted by American citizens in favor of Germans; and the German Clearing Office notifies the American Clearing Office of all debts admitted by Germans in favor of Americans and of all claims made by Germans against Americans.

If any person makes a claim which in whole or in part is not admitted, he must pay by way of fine, interest at 5 per cent on the part not admitted. If any person denies liability of the whole or part of a debt claimed he shall pay by way of fine interest at 5 per cent on the amount with regard to which his refusal is disallowed. (*Id.*, par. 10, p. 357; *p. 130*.) The amount recovered from these fines applies on the expenses of the Clearing Office. (*Id.*)

Where any debt is not admitted in whole or in part, the two Clearing Offices (debtor and creditor) examine the matter jointly and endeavor to bring the parties to an agreement. (*Id.*, par. 8, p. 357; *p. 130*.) Seemingly, if creditor and debtor are unable to reach an agreement, the two Clearing Offices may undertake to reach an agreement. (*Id.*, par. 16, p. 361; *p. 131*.)

If the Clearing Offices do not reach an agreement, the dispute shall be either referred to arbitration on terms agreed to by the parties or referred to the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for in the Treaty. However, if the creditor Clearing Office so requests, the dispute shall be submitted to the jurisdiction of the courts of the place of domicile of the debtor (that is, an American claim would go to the German courts). (*Id.*, par. 16, p. 361; *p. 131*.) Sums found due by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal or by the court or the tribunal agreed to by the parties shall be recovered through the Clearing Office, as if the sums were debts admitted by the debtor Clearing Office. (*Id.*, par. 17, p. 361; *p. 132*.) In case an appeal is taken to the Mixed Tribunal from a decision of the Clearing Office, the appellant shall make a deposit against the costs. A fee of 5 per cent of the amount in dispute shall be charged in respect of all cases brought before the Mixed Tribunal and shall unless the tribunal directs otherwise be borne by the unsuccessful party. "Such fee shall be added to the deposit referred to." (*Id.*, par. 20, p. 363; *p. 132*.)

If the Clearing Offices or the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal hold that the claim does not fall within Article 296 (p. 347; *p. 127*), the creditor may prosecute the claim before the courts or otherwise as he may wish. (*Id.*, par. 23, p. 365; *p. 133*.)

Persons who have suffered injuries from acts of war and who admit owing debts shall not have their debts charged against them until the compensation due to such persons concerned in respect of such injuries has been paid. (*Id.*, par. 14, p. 359; *p. 131*.)

Unless an agreement otherwise is reached by the Governments concerned, debts shall carry interest in accordance with rules set out in the Treaty. (*Id.*, par. 22, p. 363; *p. 133*.)

Balances between the Clearing Offices shall be struck monthly and the credit balance paid in cash by the debtor State within a week. (*Id.*, par. 11, p. 359; *p. 131*.)

Statutes of limitation are suspended from the time of the presentation of the claim to the Clearing Office. (*Id.*, par. 23, p. 365; *p. 133*.)

Each Government defrays the expenses of the Clearing Office set up in its territory, including the salaries of the staff. (*Id.*, par. 15, p. 361; *p. 131*.) Fines that may be levied (as above provided) are credited by the Clearing Office collecting them, which is responsible therefor to the other Clearing Office "which shall retain them as a contribution towards the costs of carrying out the present provisions." (*Id.*, par. 10, p. 357; *p. 130*.) The expenses for postal and telegraphic communication through the intervention of the Clearing Offices by the debtors and creditors desirous of coming to agreement as to the amount of their debts shall be borne by the parties concerned. (*Id.*, par. 5, p. 355; *p. 129*.)

Debts shall be paid or credited in the currency of such one of the Allied and Associated Powers, their colonies or protectorates, of the British Dominions, of India, as may be concerned. If the debts are payable in some other currency, they shall be paid or credited in the currency of the country concerned, whether Allied or Associated Power, colony, protectorate, British Dominion, or India, at the prewar rate of exchange, which the treaty defines. If a contract provides for a fixed rate of exchange in the transaction, then the above provisions concerning the rate of exchange shall not apply. (Art. 296 (d), p. 351; p. 128.)

The foregoing provisions may, however (as to matters provided for in Art. 297), be rendered inapplicable by notice to that effect to Germany on the part of the Allied or Associated Power concerned within six months of the coming into force of the present treaty. (Art. 296 (e), p. 351; p. 128.)

The creditor Clearing Office pays to the individual creditor the sums due him out of the funds placed at its disposal by its own Government. (Art. 296, Annex, par. 9, p. 357; p. 130.)

MEMORANDUM NO. 6.

MIXED ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL.

[Art. 304, and Annex, pp. 409-415; pp. 149-151.]

Within three months of the coming into force of this Treaty, the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal shall be established by each of the Allied and Associated Powers on the one hand and Germany on the other. Each tribunal is to consist of three members, one appointed by Germany, one appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers concerned, and the third, who is to be the president of the tribunal, shall be chosen by agreement of the two Governments, or that failing, by the Council of the League of Nations, and until that is set up, by M. Gustave Ador. The Council of the League and Mr. Ador shall name two other persons who may take the place of the president in case of need, and all three persons named by either of them must be nationals of powers who were neutral during the war.

Where the number of cases before a tribunal justifies it, the personnel may be increased, and the tribunal may then sit in divisions.

In case vacancies in personnel are not filled by the Governments concerned within one month, the members shall be chosen by the other Government from the two persons named as alternates for the presidency.

Decisions shall be reached by a majority vote and shall be final.

The jurisdiction of the tribunal shall relate to cases coming up to it from the Clearing Offices (provided for in Part X, Section III); cases in reference to compensation for damage done to nationals of the Allied or Associated Powers in Germany and also the adjustment of claims of nationals of new States and of States not entitled to share in the reparation payments made by Germany, and to cases arising under Sections V and III of Part X, none of which latter concern the United States because of reservations made in the Treaty.

Each tribunal determines its own procedure, except as provided in the Annex to Article 304, which establishes the tribunal.

Each Government pays the expenses of its own representative upon the tribunal and a proportionate part of the joint expenses, including the compensation, etc., of the president.

The national courts of each of the parties are required to render all assistance in their power, particularly as regards transmitting notices and collecting evidence.

There are no rules of law laid down by which the tribunals are to be guided, and the procedure is practically unprovided for on all matters pertaining thereto, except that it is stipulated that "The tribunal shall decide all questions and matters submitted upon such evidence and information as may be furnished by the parties concerned."

The language in which the proceedings shall be conducted shall unless otherwise agreed, be English, French, Italian, or Japanese, as may be determined by the Allied or Associated Power concerned.

MEMORANDUM NO. 7.

ADDITIONAL CONVENTIONS OR AGREEMENTS TO BE MADE.

1. A further agreement to be made between France and Germany, dealing with the interests of the inhabitants of territories ceded to Germany in 1871. (Art. 53, p. 93; p. 35.)

2. A special convention to determine the conditions for repayment, in marks, of the exceptional war expenditures advanced during the course of the war by Alsace-Lorraine, or by public bodies in Alsace-Lorraine. (Art. 58, p. 97; p. 36.)

3. A special convention between France and Germany which shall be submitted to the approval of the Central Rhine Commission to fix the details particularly as regards financing of the administration of the port of Strasbourg and the port of Kehl. (Art. 65, p. 101; p. 38.)

4. An agreement establishing frontier railway stations, it being stipulated in advance that on the Rhine frontier they shall be situated on the right bank. (Art. 67, p. 103; p. 39.)

5. A special convention to determine the conditions and procedure of transferring of funds covering social insurance from the German Government to the French Government. (Art. 77, p. 111; p. 42.)

6. A special convention between France and Germany, settling all questions not covered by the Treaty, as to competence, procedure, or administration of justice. (Art. 78, p. 113; p. 42.)

7. Further convention between France and Germany covering all questions concerning Alsace-Lorraine, which are not regulated by Section V, and the Annex thereto of Part III, or by the general provisions of the Treaty. (Art. 79, p. 113; *p. 42.*)

8. Subsequent agreements to decide questions not decided by the present Treaty which may arise in consequence of the cession of German territory to the Czecho-Slovak State. (Art. 86, p. 123; *p. 46.*)

9. A treaty between the Czecho-Slovak State and the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, containing the provisions deemed necessary by the Powers to protect the inhabitants of the Czecho-Slovak State who differ from the majority of the population in race, language, or religion. (Art. 86, p. 123; *p. 46.*)

10. A treaty between the Czecho-Slovak State and the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, containing such provisions as the Powers deem necessary to protect freedom of transit and equitable treatment of the commerce of other nations. (Art. 86, p. 123; *p. 46.*)

11. A treaty between Poland and the Principal Allied and Associated Powers containing provisions deemed necessary by the Powers to protect the interests of the inhabitants of Poland who differ from the majority of the population in race, language, or religion. (Art. 93, p. 139; *p. 52.*)

12. A treaty between Poland and the Principal Allied and Associated Powers containing the provisions deemed necessary by the Powers to protect freedom of transit and equitable treatment of the commerce of other nations. (Art. 93, p. 139; *p. 52.*)

13. Convention between Germany and Poland (differences to be settled by the Council of the League of Nations) securing to Germany and to Poland, respectively, full and adequate railroad, telegraphic, and telephonic facilities over one another's territories. (Art. 98, p. 147; *p. 55.*)

14. An agreement between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers of the one part, the Polish Government of another part, and the Free City of Danzig of a third part, relating to customs, use of waterways, docks, basins, wharves, etc., railway administration, postal, telegraphic, and telephonic communications; to provide against discrimination within the Free City of Danzig to the detriment of citizens of Poland, and other persons of Polish origin or speech; to provide that the foreign affairs of the Free City of Danzig shall be taken care of by the Polish Government. (Art. 104, p. 153; *p. 57.*)

15. Further agreements to settle all other questions which may arise from the cession of territory made by Germany to the Principal Allies and Associated Powers, in establishing the Free City of Danzig. (Art. 108, p. 155; *p. 58.*)

16. International agreements between the Allied and Associated Powers and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, fixing their relations. (Art. 40, p. 61; *p. 23.*)

17. Special agreements regarding the interest on debts (these not necessarily entered into). (Art. 296, Annex, par. 22, p. 363; *p. 133.*)

18. Special conventions between the German Government and the Governments concerned covering social and State insurance in ceded territory. (Art. 312, p. 427; *p. 156.*)

19. General convention drawn up by the Allied and Associated Powers, and approved by the League of Nations, relating to waterways recognized in such convention as having international character. (Art. 338, p. 449; *p. 163.*)

20. Régime for the Danube, formulated by a conference of the Powers. (Art. 349, p. 457; *p. 166.*)

21. Revision of the convention of Mannheim. (Art. 354, p. 459; *p. 166.*)

22. A new convention to replace the Berne convention of 1890, covering the transportation of passengers, luggage, and goods by rail. (Art. 366, p. 473; *p. 171.*)

23. General conventions regarding the international régime of transit, waterways, ports, or railways, which may be concluded by the Allied and Associated Powers with the approval of the League of Nations. (Art. 379, p. 483; *p. 175.*)

24. Subsequent agreements covering all matters, not covered by the present Treaty, relating to the occupation of German territory by troops of the Allied and Associated Governments. (Art. 432, p. 521; *p. 189.*)

(And see Table, Section VIII, Germany consents beforehand to any other treaties which the Allied or Associated Powers may make.)

MEMORANDUM NO. 8.

CONVENTION OR AGREEMENTS MADE BUT NOT SUBMITTED.

1. The agreement for the division by the Allied and Associated Governments, in determined proportions, of the sums paid by Germany in satisfaction of claims. (Art. 237, p. 253; *p. 93.*)

2. Convention relative to aerial navigation concluded between the Allied and Associated Powers. (Art. 319, p. 433; *p. 157.*)

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Ex. . . .

31. . . .

